FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

LD091650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] A conference of deputy foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact member states devoted to preparations for the Madrid meeting and the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe ended in Prague today.

The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Mecislav Jablonsky, deputy foreign minister. The deliberations of the deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states were characterized by mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

CEMA FOOD INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETS IN PRIBRAM

AU031257 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 2 Jul 80 p 4

["Mol"--signed report: "Long-Term Prospects; The CEMA Permanent Commission for the Food Industry Is in Session"]

[Text] Yesterday, the 34th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for the Food Industry opened in Pribram, under the chairmanship of V. Tsanov from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The purpose of the session, which was greeted by Deputy Minister E. Cakajda on behalf of the CSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food, is to diversify cooperation of the CEMA member countries in implementing long-term targets in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry.

The point at issue is especially the perfection and elaboration of new technological and technical processes in the sugar, meat, canning and fat industries as well as in the processing of vegetables and fruit. Great attention will also be paid to the industrial breeding of freshwater fish, to the production of artificial (?intestines) and to environmental protection. Emphasis will also be placed on closer cooperation between agriculture and engineering, especially in connection with the need to make better use of the findings of science and technology. The inspection of several modern Czechoslovak agricultural enterprises and a visit to the Ex Plzen exposition, and to the CEMA pavilion there, will also be part of the agenda. The session, which proceeds from the recent 34th CEMA session held in Prague, will continue today and tomorrow.

[Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 2 July 1980 on page 2 carries a 60-word report on the session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for the Food Industry, noting that it is attended by "representatives of all CEMA member countries and an SFRY delegation"]

AGREEMENTS FOR ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY SIGNED

AU301330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 80 p 2

[Report in the column "Per Teletype, Mail, Telephone..."]

[Text] Multilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation in the electrotechnical industry's products and equipment, concluded within the framework of the international Interelektro economic organization, were signed for the 1981-85 period in Prague on Friday. CSSR's overall turnover of exports and imports within the framework of the agreements will amount to Kcs10.6 billion in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Interelektro's members are Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

242D MBFR SESSION IN VIENNA REPORTED

AU071740 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 4 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "West's Unconstructive Attitude"]

[Text] Vienna--The negotiations on reducing the number of armed forces and equipment in Central Europe continued at the 242d meeting in Vienna yesterday. The closed session was addressed by the FRG delegate, Ambassador E. Jung, who--in the name of the 12 NATO states--tried to convince the participants that discussion of the data on numerical strength of the two groupings' armed forces is the key problem of the Vienna talks. The West German diplomat also defended the Western proposals of December 1979, proposals that annul the achieved results of the negotiations and return the talks to their beginning.

In this connection, the representative of the Soviet delegation said: "According to Jung's words, the exchange of the updated data, which is being done at the initiative of the socialist countries, proves that the East has recognized the problem of numerical data to be the key issue in the Vienna negotiations. That assertion does not correspond to reality and is at variance with the position of the socialist states, which are of the opinion that in order to establish the extent of the reduction of the numerical strength of armed forces in the first and second stages, clear numerical data on the strength of troops of all direct participants in the negotiations are necessary.

Therefore the socialist countries took an active part in the discussion and submitted 20 different figures containing data on the strength of the troops of the USSR, the CSSR, the GDR and of the Polish People's Republic. Of course, the socialist countries have never been of the opinion that discussion of the numerical data is the central problem of the Vienna negotiations. In their view, the key question is the elaboration of an agreement containing commitments by the West European states and Canada to freeze the numerical strength of their troops between the two stages, and their limitation in the second stage. The West must abandon its obviously exaggerated estimate of the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact troops, the Soviet delegate stated.

According to the Soviet representative, the exchange of data has shown at least three trends. The first one: No socialist country which is a direct participant in the negotiations has increased the numerical strength of its armed forces in central Europe. Moreover, the numerical strength of their forces will be considerably reduced after the USSR in the days ahead concludes a great unilateral action during which 20,000 Soviet troops will be withdrawn from central Europe. The second one: The new data on the troops of the Western countries attest to a considerable increase in the overall numerical strength of their ground forces and air force in central Europe. And finally: While the USSR has of late been reducing the numerical strength of its troops in central Europe, the numerical strength of American troops in this region has considerably increased, the Soviet delegate declared.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON MBFR ISSUES

AU071730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 80 p 6

[By Vienna correspondent Joachim Koschak: "NATO Countries Must Show Their Hand in Vienna"]

[Text] In February 1980, the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR proposed to the United States, the FRG, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Canada to effect an exchange of current troop strength figures as of 1 January 1980.

This initiative supplemented the compromise proposals of the socialist countries of June and November 1978 and of June 1979. That exchange of figures has recently taken place. Why was that step taken? In analyzing the current state and prospects of the Vienna negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe, the Warsaw Pact member countries, at their session in May, arrived at the conclusion that "the possibilities for achieving agreements at the Vienna negotiations are far from being fully utilized." Thus they have underscored their readiness to continue looking for solutions apt to lead to a lower level of military confrontation in central Europe.

The following are essential to further progress in Vienna: All direct participants must adopt reduction commitments, although their implementation can be effected in various phases. The reductions apply to the land forces, while the numerical strength of the air forces must not be increased. Both soldiers and weapons must be reduced.

The concrete solution of the first two mentioned problems requires figures on the troop strength of all 11 direct participants, which actually reflect the current state of affairs. They are needed to fix exactly the reduction quotas for each of these participants.

As has been learned in Vienna, the exchange of figures on the one hand has clearly shown that the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR have not increased their armed forces during the negotiations. The one-sided withdrawal of Soviet units from the GDR even led to a reduction of the Warsaw Pact troop strength in central Europe.

On the other hand, the NATO countries, especially the United States, have essentially increased their personnel in the air forces. This practice explains not only why the NATO states at the negotiations have for years refused to consent to the reduction of the air forces, but also why they are against a ceiling for the numerical strength of the air forces.

At the same time, the increase of the total NATO armed forces in central Europe clearly shows why the Western participating countries have for years rejected the socialist countries' proposal to freeze the personnel strengths of armed forces in central Europe for the duration of the negotiations.

The facts speak clearly. Again, just as at the first exchange of figures in 1976, the assertion of an alleged numerical military superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries in central Europe has been reduced to absurdity. Again it has been proved that the Western demand for many times higher reductions of the socialist armed forces are untenable.

This seems to be what the opponents of disarmament in the United States and in NATO fear most of all. It is certainly no accident that on the eve of the exchange of figures a regular lying campaign was launched in Western newspapers by the CIA. Thus the one-sided reduction of Soviet troops by 20,000 men was falsified into an increase of 30,000 men, the withdrawal of 1,000 tanks became an increase of 1,200 tanks, and so forth.

After the new exchange of figures, the Western participants in the negotiations are confronted with an important decision: At the negotiating table they will have to show their hand, they will have to declare whether they are ready to conclude concrete reduction agreements, or whether they want to continue using the figures problem as a pretext to block progress in order to obtain one-sided military advantage.

Proof of serious willingness to negotiate is easily furnished: The Western participating countries only need to follow the example of the Warsaw Pact member countries which have again reaffirmed their readiness to immediately accept concrete commitments, proceeding from updated figures, to reduce their armed forces on the basis of reciprocity.

ZHIVKOV, MLADENOV RECEIVE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER; COMMENT

Received by Zhivkov

AU0?1410 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Mr Hayrettin Erkmen.

They discussed issues pertaining to the further development of goodneighborly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey. They stressed with satisfaction that bilateral relations were developing favourably, following an upward trend and on the basis of mutual respect, on firm, consistent and uninfluenced by ad hoc consideration positions. Some topical international issues, too, were discussed. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality which characterizes the relations between the two countries.

The official talks between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Turkey, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hayrettin Erkmen, began here today.

Received by Mladenov

AU091922 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jul (BTA)--The official talks between Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hayrettin Erkmen continued here today. The two parties to the talks informed each other of the foreign policy of their countries and of their relations with the neighboring states.

Stressed was the common will to consolidate peace and security and for development of goodneighbourly relations.

The two foreign ministers underlined that the hotbeds of tension in the world should be liquidated along the road of negotiations and the outstanding issues should be solved with peaceful means.

They exchanged views on the causes of aggravation of the international climate. Stressed was the necessity of undertaking efficient measures for bringing the arms race to a halt, for disarmament and strengthening of the process of detente.

Mr Mladenov underlined the necessity of finding an efficient solution to the problems of the medium range missiles. He pointed out that the proposals of the socialist countries should be taken in consideration for the constructive proceeding of Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

Minister Mladenov pointed out as a measure of confidence-building the necessity of calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The two ministers underlined that the Madrid meeting should be carefully prepared to proceed in the spirit of constructivity and to reach a successful end.

Bilateral relations were also discussed and their former development was positively assessed.

The two ministers expressed the common will for a further deepening and expansion of cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Press on Turkish Relations

AU091505 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 July (BTA)--"At present, no problems disrupt the relations between Bulgaria and Turkey, no problems which can block the further expansion of bilateral relations" writes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in its editorial in connection with the official visit of Mr Hayrettin Erkmen, the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, which begins here today.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT is of the opinion that the practice of exchanged visits between statesmen, foreign ministers and various delegations has laid a good foundation for the development of fruitful relations between Bulgaria and Turkey, which is in the best interests of all the Balkan countries.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO says that life has proven that the difference in the political systems posed no obstacle to the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey. The paper stresses the fruitfulness of the relations in the economic sphere--the linking up of the power grids, industrial cooperation, cooperation in the spheres of transport, communications, agriculture. "Great is the progress made in the cultural exchange and in other spheres" reads the editorial commentary of the party daily. It is said in the commentary that in the foreign political sphere Bulgaria and Turkey hold similar or identical stands on a number of major international problems.

The two papers are unanimous that the talks between the minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, and his Turkish counterpart will be fruitful and will contribute to the further development of Bulgaro-Turkish relations, to peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BELGIAN CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU091355 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jul 80 p 2

[Joint communique on the visit of a delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium (PBC), headed by Robert Dussart, Belgian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, to Bulgaria from 30 June through 5 July 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the PBC visited Bulgaria from 30 June through 5 July 1980. The delegation included the following members: Robert Dussart, Politburo member of the PBC Central Committee, leader of the delegation; Francois (Baillie), PBC Central Committee member, and Maurice (Magis), PBC Central Committee member.

The PBC delegation was received and held talks with Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation laid a wreath and paid its respects to the memory of Georgi Dimitrov at the Dimitrov mausoleum.

During its visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the PBC delegation met Nano Lalov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee. The delegation also held a meeting with Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply; and paid a visit to the Kozloduy nuclear power station and the Sofia electronic plant.

During their talks, the Bulgarian and Belgian delegations briefed each other on their parties' activities. They discussed certain topical issues of the international communist and workers movement, as well as the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

The PBC delegation briefed the BCP representatives on the economic and social situation in Belgium now that the crisis of the capitalist world is expanding in Belgium. The Belgian delegates also reported to their hosts on the circumstances under which the workers and democratic movement is struggling to defend social achievements and eliminate unemployment, which is affecting 500,000 working people today.

As to the problems of peace and detente, in Europe in particular, a nationwide movement is developing in Belgium, with the assistance of the communists, against the deployment of strategic nuclear missiles on Belgian territory. As a result of this struggle, the Government of Belgium was forced to withdraw the adoption of a decision in favor of this deployment, despite strong pressure exerted by the imperialist NATO and Washington circles in this respect. At the same time, the government was forced to wait for the results of the negotiations which it promised to conduct with various countries belonging to the socialist community.

The BCP representatives briefed the Belgian delegates on the work which the BCP members and Bulgarian people are devoting to implementing the decision adopted by the 11th BCP Congress, and to fulfilling the plan of the last year in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, as well as on the active, consistent and peace-loving policy conducted by the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the energy sector.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium highly appraises the great successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society, as well as the efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in consolidating the cause of detente, peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

In discussing international issues, the two delegations expressed their joint opinion that an alarming situation is being created in Europe and the world. Imperialism, and American imperialism in particular, is promoting a hostile attitude toward the USSR and the socialist community, and is deviating from the policy of detente, heading toward an atmosphere of confrontation and tension. The United States is trying to insure its world leadership through rearmament and through military strength by promoting war material preparations and implementing new military programs. The decisions adopted at the NATO Council session, in December 1979, are aimed at disturbing the existing balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The two delegations consider it necessary that all peoples and democratic forces should unite in the struggle for peace. The two parties think that the struggle to abolish the NATO decision on the production and deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe should be intensified. The same applies to the struggle for a prompter ratification of SALT II, as well as for decisive progress in the Vienna negotiations, for the creation of nuclear-free zones on the European Continent, and for the implementation of all principles contained in the CSCE Final Act adopted in Helsinki. This applies in particular to the complementation and reinforcement of political detente by detente in the military sector, and to convening the Madrid meeting on cooperation and security scheduled for 1980. It also applies to convening of all-European disarmament conference in Warsaw and to the necessity of implementing the decisions adopted at the special UN disarmament session.

The two delegations denounced the Camp David agreements and the separatist Egyptian-Israeli treaty signed on the basis of these agreements, which not only failed to produce a just peace, but resulted in a deterioration of the situation in that area. The two delegations expressed their common stand that a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem is only possible on the basis of the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and on the basis of implementing the Palestinian people's rights of self-determination, including their right to create their own independent state, as well as on the basis of the right for all states in that area, including Israel, to live in conditions of peace and security.

The representatives of the two parties expressed their mutual satisfaction with the existing fraternal relations between the BCP and the PBC. They confirmed their mutual readiness to continue to expand and intensify their cooperation also in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH LESOTHO

AU091553 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 July (BTA)--In their wish to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between the peoples and governments of Bulgaria and Lesotho, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho agreed to establish diplomatic relations on the level of embassies.

ROMANIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU091547 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Ruse, 9 July (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, led by Mr Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council and member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, arrived on an official and friendly visit here at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The delegation was welcomed by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and leaders of the county of Ruse.

At the ensuing meeting, Mr Mishev and Mr Bobu discussed the deepening and expanding friendship and cooperation between the two neighbouring fraternal socialist countries. They expressed bilateral wish to develop the contacts between the Bulgarian and Romanian trade unions in the spirit of the basic guidelines for the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON DETENTE ENDS 9 JULY; DELEGATES RECEIVED

AU091543 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jul (BTA)--The international meeting on the problems of detente organized by the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union closed here today. Some 86 delegates from 57 countries took part in it. The representatives of liberal, agrarian, centre, leftist and Christian democratic parties of Europe, North and Latin America, Asia and Africa, who spoke this morning, stressed the role and responsibility of the peasants' parties in the world for preservation of peace and security. They discussed the reasons for exacerbation of international situation and called for a deepening of the process of detente.

Mr (Smajo Puca), secretary of the national confederation of the Republic of Serbia [as received], underlined Serbia's contribution to the successful convening of the Madrid meeting. He expressed hope that it will offer possibilities to discuss all the topical international problems. Mr (Abdel Sonesa), secretary general of the All-Ethiopian Peasants' Association, spoke of the victory of the Ethiopian revolution and underlined that Ethiopia will support all the international forums on the problems of disarmament. Mr (Denis al-Hadis Ali), secretary general of the Pan-Arab Peasants' Union, dwelt on the attmepts of the American imperialism to stop the process of detente.

In his closing speech Mr Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary, stressed that the international meeting has turned into "a forum of general agreement and goodwill of the international agrarian and democratic public on the global problems of the present and the future". He stressed that a common agreement was reached at the meeting to render resolute and active support to the policy of detente, to the peaceful coexistence, to lasting, democratic and just peace.

"This policy is the only basis for solving the universal human tasks, the sole way by which the world agrarian and democratic public, our parties and organizations can solve the vital problems of the working people, whose interests they defend", said Mr Tanchev.

Zhivkov Reception

AU091926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Aleksandr Kharlamov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Auditing Commission and editor in chief of the SELSKAYA ZHIZN newspaper; Costa Gomes, chairman of the Portuguese Committee for the Defense of Peace; and (Jose Rodriguez), secretary general of the Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party, all leaders of delegations which attended the scientific conference on the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the international meeting-dialog on detente in Sofia.

Stanishev Reception

AU091945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received the Portuguese democratic movement delegation led by its chairman Jose Tengarrinha, which is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union's Conference. During the friendly talks, the desire of the two parties was expressed to intensify mutual relations, joint actions in the struggle for peace and detente in Europe and in the world.

Dimitur Stanishev has also met with (?Kiriakos Khristos), member of the Cypriot Progressive Party of the Working People Central Committee, AKEL, and secretary of the okrug party in Limassol, who is also visiting Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR

AU091955 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jul (BTA)--Mr Assefa Wolde, the first extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to Bulgaria, presented today his credentials to Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

At the ceremony Mr Zhivkov and Mr Wolde delivered greetings speeches. Pointing out the support rendered to the Ethiopian revolution by the socialist countries including Bulgaria, Mr Assefa Wolde said that socialist Ethiopia values highly Bulgaria's active role in the development of Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations, as well as Bulgaria's support to the national liberation movements in Africa, her struggle for liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. The Ethiopian ambassador stressed with satisfaction that socialist Ethiopia has identical positions with Bulgaria on the international problems which correspond to the interests of the two nations.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the policy of socialist Ethiopia in favour of peace, consolidation of international security and cooperation, in the struggle against the oppression of colonial exploitation, for absolute liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid, for the establishment of principles which underline the UN Charter and the Charter of the Organization for African Unity", said Mr Zhivkov in his speech.

TODOROV BREAKS GROUND FOR FIFTH NUCLEAR PLANT

AU090943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] One event connected with our country's energy supply has gathered together at this moment many guests, constructors and assembly workers at the Kozloduy nuclear plant. Vladimir Emilov reports:

[Begin Emilov recording] Only a few minutes ago the official part of the event was over and Comrade Stanko Todorov performed the ground-breaking for the fifth nuclear reactor. From now on the construction of the fifth reactor will be the focal point of our attention.

Now that the ground-breaking is over and construction has begun, I can say that this is a "reactor-millionair"--a reactor with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts. These 1,000 megawatts mean 13-14 percent of the nuclear capacity of the country to date. When the next, the sixth reactor is commissioned, Bulgaria will be able to confidently talk about the stability and security of its energy supply.

The following persons attended the celebration at Kozloduy first nuclear plant: Comrade Stanko Todorov; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply; Nano Lalov, Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, and other officials, guests and constructors. Comrade Nano Lalev opened the celebration, and Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, spoke. Comrade Stanko Todorov did the ground-breaking. [end recording]

BRIEFS

JOINT SEMINAR WITH U.S.--Sofia, July 3, (BTA)--A sociological research seminar was opened here today on the subject "The Woman and Labour in Bulgaria and the USA". Organizers of the seminar are the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, the U.S. National Scientific Foundation, the Committee of the Bulgarian Women's Movement and the Bulgarian Sociological Association. For four days prominent representatives of the Bulgarian and American sociological thought will be discussing problems related to the still more active participation of the woman in socially useful labour and the consequesces resulting from it for the reproduction of society. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 3 Jul 80] Sofia, July 6 (BTA)--After four days of busy sittings the sociological research seminar on the subject "Woman and Labour in Bulgaria and the United States" has ended. It was organized by the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, by the American National Scientific Foundation, by the Bulgarian Women's Committee and the Bulgarian Sociological Association. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 6 Jul 80 AU]

TODOROV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR--On 3 July Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Dietrich Bukowski, Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. The meeting was attended by Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

CARTER RESPONSE TO SOVIET MISSILE PROPOSAL VIEWED

LD081340 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The results of the recent visit to Moscow of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt continue to attract worldwide attention, especially the offer of the Soviet Union to negotiate the medium-range missile issue. Radio Prague's analyst points to the fact that this is so, above all, because the Soviet leaders are ready to start negotiations on medium-range missiles with Washington prior to the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The Soviet offer, continues our analyst disproves the contention of Western propaganda which maintained that Moscow is out to use Helmut Schmidt's visit to drive a wedge between Western Europe and Washington. But on the contrary, the Soviet proposals envisage talks with Washington, while Western Europe, especially the German Federal Republic, assumes the function of a constructive mediator.

The world now wonders how Washington will react to the latest Soviet initiative. President Carter has said that the Soviet proposals concerning medium-range nuclear missiles deserve to be discussed, adding that the United States is ready to start negotiations provided that an acceptable agenda will be drawn up.

The latest Soviet initiative has placed Jimmy Carter in rather a delicate position. To flatly refuse would have meant that he continues opposing all constructive efforts toward halting the arms race. Clearly President Carter is aware of this fact and that is why he hailed the Soviet proposals with cautious optimism. At the same time he seems to be leaving a route of retreat open for himself by referring to what he chose to term an acceptable agenda.

The Carter administration should not underestimate the impact of world public opinion which is strongly in favor of an East-West dialogue. Above all President Carter should not ignore European views and European public opinion which is deeply concerned over United States' intentions to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The fact that France and West Germany are eager to support the latest Soviet initiative indicates that tendencies are growing in Western European capitals to help overcome the deadlock and stagnation in American-Soviet relations, to help resume a dialogue aimed at checking the arms race and at improving the overall international atmosphere.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH MOHAMMAD DOST, VISITS BAMIAN PROVINCE

LD081918 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Afghan counterpart Shah Mohammad Dost exchanged views here Tuesday on the possibilities of the further development of friendly relations between their countries in various spheres. Both sides stated with satisfaction that the victory of the April 1978 national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, and especially its advancement to the second stage and the takeover of a new party and government leadership, headed by general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Premier Babrak Karmal, provide favourable conditions for setting mutual relations on a qualitatively new level.

The two ministers agreed that there exists a wide scope of possibilities for a further expansion of bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, educational and contractual spheres.

In the political sphere, considerable importance is being attached to the successfully developing personal contacts between party and government representatives of the two countries. The exchange of delegations has become an important impulse for the successful development of bilateral cooperation in all spheres. Cooperation between social organizations, especially trade union, youth and women's organizations, has also been developing positively. The recently established Czechoslovak-Afghan Committee of the Czechoslovak Soviety for Foreign Relations and the Afghan-Czechoslovak Friendship Society will also contribute actively to this development.

The Afghan and the Czechoslovak foreign ministers favoured the transition to a qualitatively higher level of relations between their countries in the economic, trade and scientific technical relations.

The two countries signed recently an agreement on economic cooperation worth 90 million dollars.

Minister Chnoupek informed his Afghan counterpart that the Czechoslovak organs have been analyzing the conclusions of recent talks between the two countries' deputy premiers so that the Czechoslovak Government could contribute at its best to Afghanistan's allround economic development. Last May, the two countries signed a contract for the supply of Czechoslovak trucks worth 26 million dollars to Afghanistan.

Both ministers stated that the further growth of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan is based on its long-term and prospective character. The expressed the conviction that the new status of Afghanistan as an observer in CMEA is a milestone in Afghanistan's economic relations with all socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia.

With the development of cooperation in the sphere of culture, education, science, technology and health, a so far highest number of Afghan students will start studying at Czechoslovak universities this year. Cooperation between institutions of mass information media and film companies of the two countries have also been developing positively.

Province Tour 9 July

LD091905 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, now in the 3rd day of his official friendly visit to Afghanistan, visited Bamian Province today.

In a friendly conversation with the province's representatives he stated that his visit illustrates the traditional friendship, solidarity and full support afforded by the Czechoslovak people to revolutionary Afghanistan and its party and state leadership. Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed the conviction that the Afghan people, enjoying the firm support of the forces of world progress and socialism, will be able to overcome the difficulties brought about by the interference of the imperialist, hegemonist and other reactionary forces.

The governor of Bamian highly praised the fact that the socialist countries have afforded to Afghanistan their selfless international help in the defense of the April revolution against the enemies of peace and social progress, and thus help to create prerequisites for the construction of a just society.

In a cordial conversation that followed Minister Chnoupek acquainted himself with the successes achieved in the implementation of the second stage of the national and democratic revolution, above all in agriculture and the development of the countryside.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD091632 Prague CTK in English 1533 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja will pay an official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia in the next few days at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

HUSAK RECEIVES MSZMP'S HAVASI FOR TALKS

LD091950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee in Lany today. Ferenc Havasi is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit.

In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation they praised the incessantly deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties regarding the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress, the construction of a developed socialist society in both countries, and the development of all-round contacts between Czechoslavakia and Hungary. The determination of both fraternal parties to further develop mutual contacts was stressed. These contacts contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, and to the joint struggle for the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world. Also praised was the significance of mutual working meetings between leading party workers which facilitate an immediate exchange of experiences, findings and information concerning party work in safeguarding the tasks of the further economic and social development in both countries.

Present at today's meeting was Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vratislav Vajnar, head of the Secretariat of the general sectary of the CPCZ, and Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

'SLANDEROUS CAMPAIGN' BY ITALIAN PRESS SCORED

LD091002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Yet another slanderous anti-Czechoslovak campaign in the Italian press is the subject of a note by Vladimir Vercak:

The objective of every journalist should be to offer his readers the most truthful reports from all over the world with no exceptions, but it appears that these principles do not hold good for certain Italian journalists. In their drive to print the most sensational news from the socialist countries, no matter what the price, they do not shirk from using even the most threadbare lies.

Proof of this are articles published in the Italian weeklies PANORAMA and ESPRESSO. This time the target of their slanders is Czechoslovakia.

They have come out with the invention that Italian terrorists are allegedly being trained on Czechoslovak territory. These false reports were recently preceded by a no less ridiculous journalistic false report in the weekly L'ESPRESSO. It claimed that the Czechoslovak vice consul has been expelled from Turin, yet this Italian weekly did not even go to the trouble of finding out that Czechoslovakia has in fact no consulate in Turin. L'ESPRESSO simply ignored a statement on this false report in RUDE PRAVO, the journal of the CPCZ Central Committee, and instead continues its anti-Czechoslovak propaganda.

The same applies to the weekly PANORAMA which went as far as writing that Czechoslovakia is allegedly attempting to destabilize the situation in Italy and throughout the Mediterranean region. It is incredible the lengths which people will go in their search for sensations.

Certain rightwing papers in the Federal Republic of Germany have taken up these lies and they were carried also by the French News Agency, AFP. The question arises: Why? This is neither the first nor the last time that a certain section of the Western press is seeking to use such reports in order to divert attention from those who really inspire and organize terrorism in the West, while at the same time trying to vilify the socialist countries and discredit socialism.

And that is the very purpose of the current anti-Czechoslovak campaign unleashed by the Italian weeklies PANORAMA and L'ESPRESSO.

SLOVAK DAILY DEFENDS NATIONAL TELEVISION, REFUTES CRITICISM

AU081612 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 July on page 5 carries an 850-word article by Ivan Levocan entitled "A Case Suitable for a Garbage Dump: Note About Certain Camouflage," which states that for 10 years Radio Free Europe, RFE, has been both trying to "prove that in our country the creation of films and television programs is on the decline, and that the true values of Czech liberature are being created only in exile. RFE sighs over the past glory of Czech music" in an effort to prove the existence of a "Biafra of intellect" in the CSSR. Levocan continues by noting the "unusual interest" and "positive reviews" accorded to film director Dietl's CSSR television series "Hospital on the Edge of the Town," recently shown on FRG television. He says it is unusual, but it is a fact that at the very time American imperialism and NATO circles are resurrecting the cold war, a socialist country's television work is being received with unusual interest.

"But what do the gentlemen from the RFE do in this situation?" Levocan asks. Noting that the RFE usually tends to ignore all and any successes of CSSR culture and arts abroad, he continues: "but at least let us hear Mr Dresler's 'purely subjective opinion.' In realty he did not forget his antisocialist and anti-Soviet stance this time, either." After quoting from Dresler on the RFE film review, Levocan points out, like other of Dietl's films, this one is also an "obviously committed work of socialist art," even though Dresler treated it as being interesting only because it stands outside that framework.

Pointing out the difference between the free medical treatment in the CSSR and the very opposite in the West, Levocan deplores the fact that Dresler had not mentioned it at all, and continues: "Instead of doing this, Mr Editor has dreamed up a problem about how ridiculous Czechoslovak television is whenever it imitates Soviet television. Obviously he thus wants to indicate that some unwritten script exists in Czechoslovakia taken over from Soviet creators, and the only one according to which one may create today. But such primitive anti-Sovietism is no longer cultivated today, not even by the most reactionary bourgeois institutions. He has no concrete proof of such a claim, but obviously, in an atmosphere of escalating cold war, it is possible to drag out even such a rusty weapon." Levocan concludes by stating that, in keeping with social psychology and the growing cultural and intellectual standards of CSSR's citizens, such "antisocialist concoctions stink."

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS REINTRODUCTION OF COUNTERPLANNING

AU081025 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Ladislav Jasik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council (CTUC) to Svatopluk Smuyny: "What Is the Counterplan Actually? The Set of Measures Must Not Only Be Explained, But Above All Implemented"]

[Summary] Although the "set of measures for perfecting the system of planned management" only goes into effect next year, great attention is being devoted to it even now both by the political and the social sphere since, among other things, our ability to maintain the present living standards is directly influenced by the results achieved in its implementation.

The rapidly approaching date when the measures go into effect requires us "even now to accomplish very significant steps and measures." For instance, the party, state, economic and trade union bodies must achieve a radical turn in organizing the working people's participation in the preparation of 5-year and annual execution plans and in winning them for active contributions to the counterplanning during the creation of the draft plans. "The counterplan is thus becoming a significant category of planning and of mass-political activity." L. Jasik spoke with us about the purpose and significance of the plan.

Question: "What are the main reasons for reverting to counterplanning, which was developed in Czechoslovakia during the years of the 2-year plan, and was then dropped?"

Answer: For almost 25 years we repeatedly had the ministries and enterprises demanding, in their draft plans, increased manpower and wages resources, raw materials, fuel, power and imports; and on the other hand proposing lower deliveries for the domestic and foreign markets than those demanded by party and government directives. "When counterplanning was abolished at the beginning of the fifties the working people" had no share in working out the draft plans by uncovering various reserves; neither were they materially interested in higher tasks. This made many economic executives tend to adopt lower tasks, and to aim for advantages following from their overfulfillment.

"A negative role is played by the harmful practices of certain higher state and economic bodies," which automatically tightened the plan by including in it the workers' pledges "without their knowledge and without remunerating them"; on the other hand the plan was ameliorated for plants not fulfilling it. This suppressed the working people's initiative.

Question: What should the working people's attitude to the plan be?

Answer: During the compilation of the draft plan they should seek reserves in their work, in the use of machinery, materials and fuel. They should mobilize their physical and mental forces to improve production, services, construction and labor organization; and, since their proposals will surpass the party and government directives for the plan, they will also earn more.

Question: What will be regarded as a counterplan, and how will it affect socialist pledges?

Answer: "Particularly in the first years of the next 5-year plan, most enterprises and sectors will have to ensure the planned increase of production substantially within the present fuel-power limits" or with only minimum increases. The situation is the same with regard to manpower.

Despite this we will have to enhance the quality of final products, reduce standard consumption of fuel, power and materials, speed up capital construction, and so forth. "Any draft plan submitted by plants, enterprises, economic production units and sectors for 1981 which adopt more tasks than stipulated by the directive without placing demands on all-social resources will be regarded as a counterplan." It will prove the people's high initiative and awareness. A counterplan is a tightened economic draft plan of an organization and simultaneously a socialist pledge of the collective participating in its compilation by its suggestions. After it is approved by a higher economic body, the counterplan becomes the only binding economic plan of the organization.

Question: How should one approach the elaboration of a counterplan?

Answer: We must explain to all working people that, as of 1981, the creation of funds for material incentives and the amounts of remuneration will fully depend on the exacting nature and the implementation of the plan. The plan must be specifically and comprehensively broken down for enterprises and workshops, so as to bring about a growth of labor productivity, savings in fuel, power and materials, an improvement in the quality of final products, better use of production facilities and working hours, and the improvement of working and living conditions.

The trade unions will now become cocreators of the plan, exactly by making use of the counterplan--it will no longer be sufficient for them merely to voice their opinion on the draft plan.

Question: What is the most topical task in connection with this?

Answer: These days the plant trade union committees, together with the managements, must ensure that the working people become thoroughly acquainted with the planned tasks of their enterprise and workshop, and also with the causes of their low effectiveness and the low quality of their products. They must demand from the people greater participation in the solution of problems. Then the tightening of tasks on the basis of set limits and resources will take on the nature of a counterplan.

Question: Will the implementation of counterplans place extraordinary demands on the management sphere?

Answer: It will. The higher economic bodies will discuss and approve the counterplans. The management sphere must ensure the comprehensive, differentiated and balanced working-out of central plans for economic production units, and then for enterprises, and also their coordination with those organizations that are interlinked also with respect to the range and quality of products. Economic management bodies must guarantee to plants and enterprises the necessary stability of the plan and of economic instruments, regular supplies of materials and so forth.

Question: Can you cite the experience of some other country working with counterplans?

Answer: In the GDR and the USSR they are using untraditional methods and fulfilling counterplans without imports, by setting up their own workshops for designing and producing the things they need, and in general by using self-help in all fields.

Question: How does the counterplan affect other working people?

Answer: The experience of the USSR and the GDR shows that the counterplan of a plant or enterprise must be based on the counterplans of individuals and collectives.

In fact, these are the former individual and collective socialist pledges, but on a higher level and with changed contents and function. The planned tasks for 1980 are countered by the pledges to overfulfill them; and the sum total of all these pledges must be equal to the minimum plan of the workshop in all indexes.

Under our conditions, the trade unions and the economic management, together with the youth union, must win people to adopt the largest possible number of such pledges to raise the efficiency and quality of production. Together "with the creative plans of engineers and technical workers they will become a good base for implementing intra enterprise economic accountability [khozraschet]."

Question: Will it benefit the people more to adopt a tighter plan, than to overfulfill an easier one?

Answer: Definitely, as proved by results in some experimenting plants. "Deplorably, in most enterprises not only the working people, but even the executives are not yet familiar with the rules" of material incentives connected with the adoption of counter-plans. They do not know how the allocations to incentive funds will be cut down when the directives as to quality and production volume fail to be fulfilled. This is greatly hampering the development of the people's initiative.

Question: What do you consider the most important thing now?

Answer: "To stop treading water" in merely explaining the set of measures, and not only to approve of these measures, but to consistently start "implementing the new measures in connection with the working out of the draft plan for next year by using the method of counterplanning."

BENO WRITES IN ZIVOT STRANY ON GROWING PARTY MEMBERSHIP

LD091936 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--The number of Czechoslovak Communist Party members is constantly increasing. On January 1, 1980 the party had over 1.5 million members and candidate members, party Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno writes in the latest number of the ZIVOT STRANY journal.

The number of workers in party membership has significantly increased and now totals 45 per cent, and another 22 per cent are workers by their original profession. Worker cadres also have a great importance in the party apparatus. About 89 per cent come from working-class families and almost 60 per cent are workers by profession. 40 per cent of the apparatus are university graduates.

Last year's exchange of party cards helped increase the activity of communists. Interviews were conducted with all members and their tasks and prospects discussed with them. 99.2 per cent of members received the new card.

The party is putting great emphasis on increasing the education of its members. Over 1,700 have graduated from the political college of the communist party Central Committee since 1970 and 23,700 functionaries have completed short-term courses. In addition, 1,600 Czechoslovak communists have attended courses at Soviet party schools.

The activity of communists is regularly evaluated. After previous experiences the party has now extended the period between the comprehensive evaluation sessions from two to five years. Of great importance is especially the practice of comprehensive evaluation of leading workers since 1972 which has now become a well-tested part of the Czechoslovak system of cadre policy. Work with people has become more comprehensive. The responsibility of leading workers in the choice, training and distribution of personnel has increased. This method has helped enhance the awareness of their responsibility for the fulfillment of tasks.

FISCHER MEETS WITH JAPANESE LEADERS IN TOKYO

Meeting With Parliamentary Leaders

LD091446 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0723 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a friendly meeting in Tokyo today with Ken Yasui, president of the Japanese Upper Chamber, who said that in the 3 years in which he had held office he had noted with satisfaction that relations between Japan and the GDR had developed well. Further progress in cooperation, which had his support at all times, is desirable and possible.

The same sentiments were expressed by State Minister Yoshihiko Tsuchiya and Naotsugu Nabeshima, chairman of the Upper Chamber Steering Committee, in a talk with Oskar Fischer. He agreed that Japanese-GDR relations rested on firm foundations and that they should be further developed to mutual advantage.

Meeting With Economic Official

LD100841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0330 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had talks on Thursday morning in Tokyo with Yoshihiro Inayama, the president of the Federation of Economic Organizations and honorary chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee. Following talks with foreign policy experts of the Japanese governing Liberal-Democratic Party, a meeting is scheduled for the afternoon with Foreign Minister Okita. Fischer is in Japan as special envoy of SED General Secretary and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. He attended in this capacity yesterday's memorial service for the late Japanese Premier Ohira.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES GHANAIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD091756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Ghanaian minister of agriculture, Dr Andah, today. The guest conveyed cordial greetings from Ghanaian President Dr H Limann to Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated.

Werner Krolikowski explained the peace initiatives by the Warsaw Pact states. Both sides stressed their concurrent views on such fundamental international questions as the strengthening of peace and security, detente and disarmament, the national liberation movements in southern Africa and the struggle against the rascist apartheid regime. In the focus of the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were also questions of the further deepening and development of cooperation between the GDR and Ghana, especially in the economic sphere.

HONECKER RECEIVES FRANCE'S COUVE DE MURVILLE

LD091348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Maurice Couve de Mulville, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, at the Council of State building.

The exchange of views, which was held in an open-minded atmosphere, concerned current questions of the international situation, initiatives for the continuation of the process of detente and the further development of relations between the two states.

Couve de Murville expressed his satisfaction with the significant and constructive talks with the GDR representatives. He said the results of the French parliamentarians' visit to the GDR would help further consolidate cooperation and mutual understanding and thus advance detente.

Present at the talk were: Hermann Axen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR Council of State; Kurt Nier, deputy GDR minister for foreign affairs; and Walter Kresse, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber.

SED, PORTUGUESE PARTY OFFICIALS CALL FOR DETENTE

LD092304 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] A call for powerful actions by all peace-loving people to strengthen detente was made in Berlin today by Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and by Angelo Veloso, candidate member of the Political Commission of the Portuguese CP Central Committee. The arms race unleashed by the most reactionary circles of the U.S. and NATO must be ended. The two sides paid tribute to the importance of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties.

DPA REPORTS RESTRICTIONS ON ENERGY CONSUMPTION

LD092040 Hamburg DPA in German 1815 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] East Berlin--GDR enterprises have been ordered to make a tangible reduction in energy use. They have been given strict orders to ensure the economic use of fuel and heating oils. An order on the use of liquid fuel, which came into force on 1 July, and an order of the use of diesel fuel, which will come into effect on 1 January 1981, amend or supersede earlier regulations. The orders were published in the recent issue of the GDR legal gazette. They call for the systematic lowering of consumption. The orders contain detailed provisions for budgeting and auditing consumption. Quarterly quotas for liquid fuel must not be exceeded. Quantities not needed are to be returned. These provisions do not apply to individuals.

The directive on the framing of the 1981 economic plan, carried by East Berlin newspapers on Tuesday, mentions the most economic use of energy as one of the most important targets. Under an order published in the legal gazette, the economic use of energy is to attract financial rewards. Diplomas or bonuses up to M10,000 can be awarded to enterprises "in appreciation of exemplary handling of energy."

AUTHORITIES ARREST WEST BERLINER FOR 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

AU090830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The inhabitant of Berlin (West) Dr Eckhard Schiele, employee of a Berlin (West) federal agency, was caught red-handed and arrested by GDR security organs for a crime committed in abuse of the transit agreement. He had prepared and executed subversive acts on the GDR's transit routes. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

BUDAPEST CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES DIVISIONS IN AFGHAN PARTY

LD092122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Interview with Istvan Kollar, member of Budapest radio's English section and member of WFDY Journalists' delegation of Afghanistan by Miklos Keleti on the "10 Minutes' Foreign Politics" program--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Over 6 months have passed since December of last year, when fundamental military and political changes took place in Afghanistan. Since then, this hitherto obscure south Asian country has stood constantly in the focus of world attention. Istvan Kollar, a member of Budapest radio's English section, has recently returned from Afghanistan where he visited as a member of the WFDY Journalists' delegation. I wonder if it is also apparent in Afghanistan itself that the country has such an important world political role?

[Answer] More or less not, by looking at the man in the street, one could say that this could not be sensed either in Kabul or in the Parvan Province, some 70 km north of the capital. However, the military positions that could be seen along the road leading to it indicated that the situation is not altogether normal. The conversations, in the course of which a great deal was said about the activity of antirevolutionary gangs, as well as visits to Kabul's suburbs, and the burnt down schools and hospitals, do indicate that in this case the impression one gets from the man in the street is a little deceptive.

[Question] In concrete terms, what antirevolutionary actions can we talk about in Kabul?

[Answer] In the town of Kabul itself, practically none. In the surrounding suburbs and areas--we went to two such suburb districts, in Sevak and Paghman--we saw numerous signs of and results of this antirevolutionary activity: The burning of crops, the physical annihilation of youth organization and party members, the physical annihilation of the members of their families. For example, 2 days before our arrival in Kabul another strike had taken place in the bazaar which, like the one in February, had once again been planned to last only 1 week by those who oppose the government. On this occasion, however, the event was over in 2 days, which even taken on its own can already be seen as a sign of consolidation, to some extent.

[Question] The political consolidation of the new authority is happening more quickly and easily in Kabul. Afghanistan is a country where, in fact, in the provincial areas, for tribal and other reasons, there have always been battles. The supervisory role of the central authority, to put it politely, has always been more moderate than elsewhere. In the new situation it is of decisive importance how far the new authority has succeeded in establishing the administrative network in the provincial areas. What has it managed to achieve in this regard in 6 months?

[Answer] In the provincial headquarters it has been possible to create the molds of the new administrative state power, which are managing to maintain control of the towns. In the provinces, it has also been possible to guarantee the security of at least the bigger settlement. Perhaps it is interesting that, as part of the land reform, so far 18 producer cooperatives have been created and their security is guaranteed by the government's armed forces.

[Question] Partly because of the tribal way of life and partly because of communications and other difficulties, politics have been out of reach of most of the population.

From April 1978 to December 1979, the population felt very acutely the detours and distortions of the revolution. Has it been possible to come closer to the people, that is, to win them over emotionally to the new political objectives? I am thinking here chiefly of the provincial population.

[Answer] As far as we know, yes. Although, before I expound on this unequivocally positive reply, let me make a detour, also. Let me say that in this country where the terribly high illiteracy--90 percent--and the lack of general education are characteristic, obviously the authorities have difficulty in communicating their own ideals and ideas. Despite this, speaking in the streets and in the rows of the bazaars, one felt--and it is more or less a well founded feeling--that the people have now, in one respect, not only heaved a sign of relief after the overthrow of the truly genocidal Amin rule, but also understand, accept and are willing to give active support to the government's national democratic program--on the one hand, in connection with alienation and delimitation [as heard], and with the activities of antirevolutionary gangs penetrating the country from Pakistani training camps, and, on the other, in connection with the democratic freedoms, including religious freedom and its free practice. These things are really beginning to find active support among the masses.

[Question] At the start of this year the Afghan revolution had to begin anew, with a rather serious political and military inheritance. I am thinking of two things: The fact that the history of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] was characterized tragically by factional battles, that is, the battles between the formerly Taraki-led Khalq wing and the Babrak Karmal-type Parcham faction. One of the main victims of these political clashes was the army. There have been serious purges in the army in the past. Has it been possible to restore the party's unity? Has it been possible to set the Afghan Army on its feet?

[Answer] The story of the restoration of the party's unity, just as that of the factional battles, is quite long. It manifested itself right after the formation of the People's Democratic Party in 1965, and it then reached its peak during the time of the Amin dictatorship, when Amin and his followers not only imprisoned but also murdered more than 2,000 party members belonging to the Parcham faction. In addition, they imprisoned, tortured and murdered tens of thousands of people. Just as this factional battle looks back over a fairly long time, so the restoration of unity will take time. One of the chief intentions of the current party leadership is to achieve party unity as soon as possible. On the other hand it must be said honestly that, from my conversations with party members, it became clear that this will not be easy. Looking at it simply from a human psychological point of view, very often the same people who sat at the same table in one and the same party group, at one and the same party meeting were, during the time of Amin, on the one hand, the torturers, the usurpers of power, and on the other those who suffered all this.

One young party member put it like this: Just imagine, I sit at the same table with the person who tore out my nails. Now, one can imagine that, stepping out of the room of the session, these quite understandable human feelings, will obviously not disappear without a trace.

The division that was present within the party and which, as you have said, was also felt in the army, lives on further at this level and in this form. It lives on. And I think that the representatives of both groups must recognize and acknowledge this. The extremely serious and big tasks which face the country cannot be solved successfully, and progress cannot be made, without restoring the party's unity. But this will be a long road, and it is not certain that it will be a straight one.

LAZAR, UK BANK OFFICIAL HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD091746 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 9 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Wednesday in Budapest Gordon Richardson, governor of the Bank of England, who is currently visiting Hungary at the invitation of Matyas Timar, president of the National Bank of Hungary.

During the talks attended also by Matyas Timar and Bryan George Cartledge, ambassador of Great Britain to Budapest, the sides reviewed the development of economic relations between the two countries and discussed the international financial situation.

SOVIETS STUDYING CORN PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

WA100645 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Soviet specialists arrived yesterday at the IKR [Industrial Corn Production System] school run by the Babolna Industrial Type Corn Production Joint Enterprise. The group consists of leading agricultural specialists from Lvov who will take the 1-week course and then be followed by four additional groups of agrarian specialists, mechanics, machine operators and repairmen. The guests will learn about the system, the machines and the new technologies used with it.

This year corn will be grown experimentally on 2,400 hectares in Lvov County on the basis of the IKR. This is due to the fact that collaboration has proved that the system's technology could be used successfully, when properly modified, at farms in the western Ukraine where climate and soil conditions are far less favorable than in Hungary--it resulted in higher yields and required less preliminary work.

The Babolna Joint Enterprise rented its special equipment , and its specialists were present at the test site to give their advice on all important phases of the work at the farms involved in the collaboration.

ELECTION OF COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICIALS REPORTED

AU071335 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 3,4 and 5 July on pages 3, 5 and 3 respectively carries brief factual reports on the constituent meetings of the Borsod, Vas, Szolnok, Pest and Heves county councils, a meeting of the Bacs-Kiskun County MSZMP committee and the reelected officials of the Central People's Control Commission, naming the following officials elected:

Borsod County Council--Chairman: Jozsef Ladanyi; deputy chairmen: Bela Pusztai, Albert Porkolab and Laszlo Fejes.

Vas County Council--chairman: Zoltan Bors; deputy chairmen: Gyorgy Csonka, Laszlo Bende and Ferenc Szele.

Szolnok County Council--chairman: Laszlo Barta; deputy chairmen: Lajos Bereczki, Karoly Sipos and Tibor Ulveczki.

Pest County Council--chairman: Pal Mondok; deputy chairmen: Jozsef Vagvolgyi, Ivan Csicsay and Tibor Csonka.

Heves County Council --chairman: Endre Fekete Gyor; deputy chairmen: Istvan Szalay, Sandor Maroti and Jozsef Varga.

Bacs-Kiskun County MSZMP Committee--first secretary: Dr Pal Romany.

Central People's Control Commission--chairman: Jozsef Szakali; deputy chairmen: Dr Imre Molnar and Istvan Dobos; members: Istvan Balogh, chairman of the Municipal People's Control Commission; Gabor Buda; deputy chairman of the Council Affairs Bureau of the Council of Ministers; Gabor Deak, secretary of the Kisz Central Committee; Janos Dudas, head of a main department of the Central Statistics Office; Dr Maria Hanga, deputy minister of culture; Dr Bela Havasi, secretary of the Borsod County MSZMP Committee; Gabor Melodi, director general of the Beloiannis Telecommunications Technology Enterprises; Dr Lajos Kallai, deputy minister of finance; Dr Imre Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food; Dr Laszlo Medve, deputy minister of health; Mrs Lajos Palmai, engineer of the models shop of the 1 May Clothing Factory; Ferenc Solyom, secretary of the National Trade Union Council; Imre Vertes, deputy chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG; and Karoly Zana, shop foreman of the pipe plant of the Csepel Iron and Metal Works.

WFDY PLANS AUTUMN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD081916 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 8 (MTI)--The World Federation of Democratic Youth extends far-reaching support to the Babrak Karmal government's policy aimed at the uplift of the country and the people. The international organization extends solidarity to the people and youth of Afghanistan. The WFDY, whose affiliated members include the Afghan Democratic Youth Federation, will give expression to the above in autumn this year by holding an international conference of solidarity in Afghanistan, said Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the World Federation which rallies progressive and democratic youth organizations, at a press conference held in Budapest on Tuesday.

Thereafter the members of a WFDY delegation consisting of journalists from France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sri Lanka and Hungary reported to the news conference about their personal experience of their visit to Afghanistan. Invited by the Afghan youth organization, they recently spent eight days in the Asian country and studied its endeavours and work for social uplift.

The situation is gradually returning to normal in the Afghan capital as well as in the countryside and there is basically peaceful and calm atmosphere, it was mentioned at the press conference. It was added that imperialism and the international reaction had yet not given up helping the counterrevolutionary gangs dumped into the country. In two districts of Kabul the WFDY delegation viewed destroyed hospitals, schools, devasted oil refineries--all these the "work" of counterrevolutionaries trained in Pakistan. Recently more than 2,000 school children had to be hospitalized because poison was mixed in their food. Sometimes these gangs released poisonous gas around schools.

The Kabul government and the revolutionary forces of Afghanistan are striving to radically change life in Afghanistan listed as the five poorest countries of the world. Today education is free in Afghanistan. The Health Ministry and Administration is providing free medicines to the population and peasants fully subscribe to the government's programme of national reconstruction. These are the impressions gathered by the WFDY delegation. The visit extended opportunity to the delegation to see that the consolidation of the situation is rendering possible gradual withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The delegation also saw on the spot that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Democratic Youth Federation highly appreciate the assistance given so far by the WFDY. The international youth organization and the world's progressive youth will continue to extend active solidarity to the Afghan people in their struggle for sovereignty, for defense of their revolutionary achievements and for democratic development in their country.

GIEREK, MINISTERS DISCUSS MARKET SUPPLIES, MEAT SITUATION

LD092234 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Central party and economic aktiv meeting in Warsaw on 9 July with the participation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jozef Pinkowski, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Leon Klonica, minister of agriculture; Adam Kowalik, minister of domestic trade and services, and Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy--recorded]

[Text] [Gierek] I herewith open the meeting of the economic aktiv to discuss, comrades, two matters. First, as we have completed the first 6 months, we would like to think together about the conclusions drawn from the results in the first half of this year. I think that we probably have many comments and remarks here resulting from our work. The first half was generally better than expected, but not so much better that we could be satisfied with it. Second, there is another matter for discussion today. This is connected with the meetings of the executives of voivodship committees in response to the letter which I sent to the voivodship committees, and in connection with the voivodship conferences of the economic aktiv in each of the voivodships. Perhaps we could start right away, and perhaps we could express our views on these problems. I think that perhaps the comrades who are most competent here could speak in order to give their evaluations, and in the course of discussion we will try to establish how we can develop our work in the second half of the year. Perhaps we could start with Comrade Pinkowski.

[Pinkowski] Comrades, I would like to point out two matters. First, the actions of the voivodship party echelons and economic administration in response to the letter from Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, concerning the increase in management efficiency, and better use of the fundamental conclusions from the preliminary evaluation of implementation of the tasks for the first half of the year. Both these matters are closely connected.

In the letter from Comrade Gierek, attention was drawn to the fundamental problems linked with better use of our large and modern production potential as the basic condition for continuing the process of development of the country in a more complex situation, maintaining the already achieved standard of living and achieveing its improvement in the desired sectors. Many concrete tasks and possibilities of such actions were pointed out.

I would like to inform the comrades that on the basis of these recommendations, a solid evaluation of the situation has been carried out at the sessions of the executives of the voivodship committees, concentrating attention on the weaknesses and matters which, if solved rapidly and successfully, should help further improve the economic situation. Concrete plans of action have been worked out in each of the voivodships and in every professional milieu. These matters were then discussed at the sessions of the party and economic aktiv, and were defined even more clearly. One can therefore say what one should start with, what should be done and how, in order to sort out our economy and overcome the difficulties.

There are many problems which can and should be solved locally and in work enterprises. The need to increase discipline of plan implementation was pointed out.

This also included the need for proper discipline and organization of work, to counteract instances of personnel turnover and cases of lack of respect for work. One can state that during these meetings, once again a confirmation of the understanding of the following fundamental truth was expressed: We can overcome difficulties and achieve improvement only through good and productive work.

We can ascertain that at the meetings and conferences, the fundamental truth was confirmed that only by good productive work can we overcome difficulties and achieve improvement.

At the conferences of which I am speaking, criticism of weaknesses and other things was not avoided, drawing attention to constructive actions which should be developed in work enterprises, amalgamations and ministries. This provides a picture of concrete and numerous opportunities, which when supported by good devoted work by the entire working people should ensure the implementation of this year's plan as elaborated by the Sejm, and achieve improvement in many sectors, including, most importantly, the strengthening of the economic balance of the country.

That this is realistic and possible is proven by the results of the first half of this year. We have achieved further growth in industrial output, which has increased in relation to the first half of last year by 5.8 percent. All industrial ministries have achieved increased output, but some essential assortment tasks have not been fully implemented.

As we know, farmers blame output on last year's difficulties, particularly poor grain and fodder crops. It has reduced the scope for breeding, thus resulting in purchases of meat in the first half of this year 2.7 percent lower than last year. Improvement of the situation will mostly depend on the efficient harvesting of grain and other agricultural produce, and by the development of actions in rural areas toward an increase in breeding. We are counting on further farmers' initiatives in this field.

In investments, according to adopted directives, there took place a slight reduction, with increased concentration on basic production projects, and also on apartments, health service projects and educational investments. Building and assembly enterprises have increased basic production by 2.4 percent. Present actions aimed at the concentration of forces in the investment field should be deepened. This is the main conclusion of the preliminary assessment of the situation in investments and buildings.

A positive element in the situation is the growth of exports. Over 6 months, exports have increased on the whole by 20.1 percent, including the second payments regions where they have increased by 30.1 percent. However, imports still remain high and have increased by 12.6 percent. Nevertheless, a positive balance has been achieved in goods turnover amounting to over 730 million foreign exchange Zloty in 6 months. It is necessary to maintain and strengthen this trend.

At the same time it is indispensable to conduct consistent actions toward further rationalization of imports. The achievement of a positive balance over the year as a whole will have a great influence on consolidation of the economic equilibrium of the country, and on the solution of many problems.

As far as the market situation is concerned, I would like to stress that it is being developed under the influence of a considerable increase in the incomes of the population. The personal net wages fund in industry has increased in 6 months by 12.6 percent. Also, incomes of other groups of the population have increased.

In all, in the first half of this year, incomes of the population, according to preliminary estimates, have increased by 10.2 percent, so they are relatively high. Naturally these are nominal values because simultaneously a certain increase in the cost of living took place.

As usual, differences are beginning to appear in these incomes and this will have to be analyzed. In the same period, the retail sales of goods increased by 11.1 percent. But for some goods, demand has not been fully satisfied, hence the conclusion about the need for further intensification of market production. At the same time we must observe the discipline of payments because we must make sure that the production-wages correlation remains within planned provisions. This is a vital condition for the maintenance and consolidation of a balanced marked.

We know that real wages increase only when there are goods to meet them. Unplanned wage increases, increases which are not covered by increased output and production efficiency can only worsen this correlation and market situation.

This is why our main attention must be centered on continued stimulation of market production, production derived from farming, industrial production, and on further development of services. Our attention should be directed especially at these matters:

1. Utilization of production reserves and capabilities for greater market and export production wherever the situation in raw and other materials makes this possible.

2. Further development of exports and maintaining imports within plan-provided limits, which should make it possible to increase the positive balance in our foreign trade obtained in the first half of this year.

3. We should continue with our efforts to improve the market situation both by increased production for the market and by further improvement in the performance of our trade. Organs of public and professional inspection should take effective action in cases of speculation, be they on the vegetable market or anywhere else.

4. We must obtain further improvement in economic correlations; that is, we must attain the cuts in production costs which our plan requires. We can only dispose of what we produce, the new values by which we enrich our economy. There is no other way of improving our society's living standards. Most people in our society understand this. We must promote this understanding and act at all levels in such a way as to secure better results in this sphere than have been achieved so far. The higher level of our economy and our potential generally, which we have already achieved, makes this possible and indeed imperative.

The future implementation of these proposals, putting them in concrete form through practical action by every plant and institution at all levels will enable us to close the year with positive results and create a good basis for starting our country's development in the next 5-year period in accordanow with the eighth congress resolutions. I thank you.

[Gierek] I think it might be a good thing if we could now hear more detailed reports from those sectors of our economy which are of decisive importance for its development. Let us start with farming. Comrade Klonica, how are things in farming?

[Klonica] When I report to you today on the present situation, I must take into account the influence exerted on vegetation by atmospheric conditions in June and July.

From the 10th until the end of June and also in July we have had excessive rainfall throughout the country, which has caused flooding of fields in 14 voivodships on a total area of 200,000 hectares. This is especially bad in view of the fact that the regions in question are ones of intensive farming activity.

For example, the monthly rainfall in the voivodships of Bydgoszcz and Torun has been more than six times the average. I would like to point out at the same time that the weather forecast for the last 20 days of July does not indicate any important changes for the better. Let us hope the forecast is wrong.

The general conditions in which agriculture is dealing with its tasks this year give reasons for describing today's situation as follows: In plant production, we find appreciable improvement in the state of grain cultivation, especially the cultivation of winter grain. This makes it possible to look forward to a much bigger grain harvest than last year. The harvest of oleaginous plants will also be much better, even though it will be 200,000 tons less than planned because nearly 140,000 hectares had to be plowed in because of spring frosts.

In root crops, the situation varies considerably from region to region and it is too early to assess the harvest. The bad situation caused by the weather conditions I have described also applies to the cropping of fodder plants and corn. Our farming has also sustained considerable losses in cropping winter aftercrops and the first mowing of hay. This will also make it difficult to grow and collect the second mowing. In this situation, the production of fodder will be decisive, to a greater extent than usual, for the general level of animal production, as well as plant production. This is why the government has taken several measures which will mobilize the state and economic administration in a general procurement and storing of fodder and its thrifty use.

The weather has also delayed the growth of vegetables and caused variations in expected crops and harvest. This year the development of animal production and livestock procurement will depend very closely on our own national fodder reserves. The importance of this problem is proven by the fact that in 1979, 27 kilograms of the estimated consumption of meat per capita was produced from imported fodder. In the complicated situation in which farming finds itself in 1980, the basic activity will be concentrated on:

1. Amassing as much fodder as possible, including marginal production and waster;

2. Activization of animal production in small farms run by farmers pursuing two vocations, and the maximum utilization of marginal fodder on those farms. This will require a general effort on the part of local administrations and workplaces;

3. On the use being made by state farms and production cooperatives of all fodder and livestock accommodation reserves for producing more piglets and calves on private farms;

4. On improvement in the effective use of production capacities and especially machines, fertilizers and fodder.

[Gierek] Thank you minister. Perhaps it would be a good thing if we were to hear the minister of domestic trade's report on the situation which has arisen in the first half of this year, and how Comrade Kowalik sees the situation in the second half. Would you mind, Comrade Kowalik?

[Kowalik] The first half of the year is behind us. During that period, goods worth Z578 billion were sold to supply the customers, that is Z66 billion more than in the first half of last year. A special effort was centered on the food market. In comparison with last year, the sales of food were greater by Z31 billion.

Despite noticeable shortages of many ranges of goods and a lack of continuity in their supply--and this has not been without its influence on public opinion about the market situation--the facts I have just given prove that the level of market supplies was no worse than in 1979. It was not an easy task when one considers our well-known difficulties in production, the cash earnings which were in excess of the plan, and above all, when one thinks of our growing needs.

We are facing a not easy, even more difficult second half of the year. In this situation, we have made every effort to ensure that consumer supplies are not reduced. I would like to say that this has created a real opportunity for avoiding any worsening of consumer supplies of goods of basic importance. We shall grasp this opportunity by making sure that agreed deliveries are made by industry, and I appeal to the top representatives of appropriate ministries who are present here to ensure that everything possible is done to this end.

The other condition for maintaining a balanced market is the way buyers react to the shortages which arise temporarily in some goods. They reacted with responsibility and it is in our interest, in the interest of all of us, to encourage this attitude.

We shall continue to regard the food market with special concern. This is a subject of fundamental importance because the form of the market is influenced by the prevailing climatic conditions and forecasts which Comrade Minister Klonica mentioned a moment ago.

I would like to speak a little longer about three problems. The first problem is the meat market. We shall supply from centrally controlled distribution this year--and this does not take into account the very considerable supplies of self-produced meat--2.045 million tons of meat and meat products. But the situation on the meat market is difficult. In the first half of this year, we have allocated for the needs of the consumer more than 30,000 tons of meat more than the amount allowed for by the annual plan. This means that better use has been made of raw materials, that more cooked meats and prepared foods were produced. One of the factors which will serve this absolute need will be whether or not we treat responsibly, and with concern for the future of the meat market, the increase in the commercial sales of meat which has been announced and is being introduced gradually.

The scope of our recent decisions is not great. In retail sales, it applies to two ranges of meat, smoked bacon and some ranges of poultry and meat preserves. On this account, the burden on population incomes will amount in the second half of this year to an estimated Z2 billion. But at the same time, we shall ensure a noticeable increase in the supply of fish, cheese and processed cheese to the market, and these are goods which contain animal protein.

The second problem is the market in fats. The total supply of fats will fully meet demand, but we must assume that in butter we shall not be able to meet the noticeably growing demand despite the fact that our whole national production has been set aside for the market. However, there are chances that butter production will increase; I am talking about much better management of the procurement and processing of milk. In the situation as it exists, it is the duty of all of us to take effective advantage of these opportunities. I am referring especially to local administration and cooperative self-government organizations.

The third problem is that of goods in mass demand. The reserves in hand and current supplies will, in principle, meet the demand. But we are also faced with the job of dealing efficiently with the supplies of vegetables, fruit and other summer and autumn seasonal goods. And here too a field of action opens up for local initiative in gathering stocks, in their storing and processing.

We know very well that in the far from easy situation in supplies which we are facing in the second half of the year, our efforts are fully justified on social grounds. I thank you.

[Gierek] As you see, comrades, this is a problem which we must tackle more solidly, because if Comrade Kowalik does not receive these goods as planned--the goods which are to be produced and made available for the market--he will not be able to perform any miracles. He is able to deliver to the market and sell whatever you can produce. I do not want to repeat myself here, but it seems to me that it is extremely important to take advantage of this second half of the year in order to implement fully all the tasks for specific ministries as regards the plan of supplies of goods to the market.

Anyway, I would like to return for a moment to the information given by Comrade Minister Klonica. Because he is polite, he did not speak about matters which are bothering him and which he conveys, on a day to day basis, say, to the premier or to me, and about which he keeps on pestering us; that is, about spare parts. This, comrades, is an urgent matter. Whatever is to be delivered to the agricultural industry, and in particular this applies to spare parts to agricultural machiners, must be delivered. This must be done if we are to implement the harvesting plan in the way presented here by Comrade Klonica.

But perhaps we could also listen to the minister of foreign trade. What is the situation with trade? Comrades, for several years, and I do not even want to say for how many years, we have been putting pressure on foreign trade to buy this or that. This is because this or that is needed by the market, needed to make sure that cooperation and material supplies are all right. It would be useful if you could listen to the report by the minister of foreign trade on how he sees the situation and what, according to him, should be done in the second half of this year in order to maintain this trend of the first half of this year, and even improve on what has been done. Would you mind, Comrade Karski?

[Karski] Comrade first secretary, for the first time we have achieved a 30 percent growth of exports with a corresponding 15 percent growth in imports; hence the positive balance. In the course of the implementation of the foreign trade plan for the first half of this year, there were a few instances, unfortunately, of negative phenomena. Among them I would include above all the fact that the industry failed to supply sufficient amounts of basic goods for export, as was envisaged in the plan. What were these goods? They were such goods as copper, semi-finished products, cement, clinker, sulphur, fertilizers and others.

Also, we failed to implement the plan for imports from the first payments zone to the value of 1.7 billion foreign currency Zloty. This applies in particular to raw materials.

Exports to the socialist countries have been realized to a total of 13.5 billion foreign currency Zloty, and imports were at the level of 13.4 billion foreign currency Zlotty [words indistinct]. We have thus achieved a surplus of 100 million foreign currency Zloty, which has already been mentioned by Comrade Pinkowski.

The growth of exports in comparsion with the first half of last year was 12.5 percent, and in imports we had 10.7 percent. A positive phenomenon which must be noted in the implementation of the plan as regards the second region, which made it possible for us to make up for the shortages in supplies of goods by industry, was the gain from price differences. In comparsion with the planned figures, we achieved better prices amounting to 700 million foreign currency Zloty. It is true that at the same time we had to pay more for imports, by 400 million foreign currency Zloty more than planned. This gives us 300 million thanks to prices alone.

In the second half of the year, entered by us with new tasks, it is our duty to export goods to the second payments region to the total value of 14.1 billion foreign currency Zloty--that means that monthly we must export to the tune of 2.3 billion foreign currency Zloty. Such amounts have never been achieved by Polish foreign trade. This is an extremely important task which will demand from us steady and productive work, both of industry and of foreign trade, especially because as shown by past experience the third quarter is usually worse as far as exports go, because of the holiday period. We must, therefore, do our utmost this year so that there are no delays in the summer months in deliveries for export. This is made up for in later months of the year, especially as far as problems with transportation go. Steady implementation of export tasks is, therefore, also essential to increase the pace of inflow of foreign currencies.

Comrade first secretary, you take particular note of imports for the market. So far, the purchasing of goods for the market is progressing correctly and in accordance with the plan. This applies also to purchases of cereals and fodder, of which we have purchased in the first half of this year 4.7 million tons, worth nearly $1 billion.

We have also purchased, for nearly $80 million, ready-made medicines from the second payment zone, not counting separate ingredients. Finally, I would like to stress once again that the difficult tasks which face foreign trade in the second half of this year will only be implemented given conditions of good cooperation with industry, agriculture and transportation. Speaking about good cooperation, I have in mind full, on time and qualitatively satisfactory implementation of the tasks in the sphere of supplies for export, as well as their transportation and transloading in accordance with deadlines. In our opinion these are essential conditions for improvement in exports. I think that the good implementation of the tasks of the first half of the year creates the basis for full implementation of tasks this year which ought to favorably influence our situation as an economic partner on world markets.

[Gierek] Dear comrades, without entering into details I agree that we have to deal with considerable difficulties, but we also have considerable chances to overcome them. Naturally it demands from all of us considerate, consistent and first of all disciplined action.

We have a good program for such action. It was drafted by the resolutions of the eighth congress and it has been systematically introduced by government policy. The program of the eighth congress, like our entire post-December policy, combines social economic tasks. Obviously social tasks must still receive priority, hence our great stress on bringing our economy to efficiency in order to obtain the necessary means for statisfying social needs.

What Comrade Pinkowski spoke about was discussed by the meetings of voivodship committee executives and voivodship economic aktivs.

Dear comrades, we will continue along the current line this year and next despite, as you all know, a reduced economic potential. Naturally in the present circumstances, we must consolidate all our efforts on resolving the most urgent social matters, on improving the situation or on aid to those groups of working people who experience the greatest difficulties, and whose troubles are the most painful.

In accordance with the guidelines of our party, the government has been taking steps to reduce the range of incomes and earnings. Considerations of social justice dictate this. The policy of the mass distribution of grants and benefits should, in our opinion, take into consideration the needs of large families, low-paid families. However this is only part of the problem. The more important task is to increase the incomes of some groups of working people.

I would like to say that we do have such a program prepared for the first half of next year. Dear comrades, we would like to resolve, in the first half of next year, four basic problems: First, we would like to increase family allowances in such a way as to improve to a greater degree the situation of large families; second, we consider it necessary to render greater help than before to mothers who are bringing up children alone--this is a problem which we encounter every day in a score or even hundreds of letters; third, we can see an urgent need for increasing old age and other pensions, from the so-called old portfolio; and finally, fourth, despite the fact that the present economic situation makes any wide-ranging wage increases impossible, it is necessary, in our view, to increase the lowest wage.

We are very well aware, dear comrades, of the increasing cost of living. Our position is that the policy of our government should curtail this increase and control it carefully, taking into account, above all, the situation of families with the lowest incomes. But it is not possible to eliminate this problem completely. We must, therefore, compensate, even if partially, the increased costs of living, especially for those who are in the most difficult situation.

I think that this kind of approach and also the provisions of our program in this field for next year will encounter public approbation.

Comrades, we know very well that putting our plans into practice will be expensive, because we must not allow money to be spent without it being covered by corresponding goods. This would disorganize the market, reduce the value of money and simply lengthen the queues in front of our shops. In this situation nobody would profit from it, in fact everybody's situation would worsen. This is why resources for increasing the incomes of families bringing up children and of those least paid, old-age and other pensioners, must be obtained by better output and more effective production, and through--and this is something to which the comrade premier referred with so much conviction in the Sejm--a consistent implementation of our program of economies.

We also think that it is necessary, and this too was mentioned by the comrade premier in the Sejm a few months ago, to allocate for this purpose all the revenue which the state will receive during this calendar year from the commercial sales of meat and its products.

The program for improving the situation of families bringing up children, single-parent families, old-age and other pensioners of the old portfolio, and for increasing the lowest wages--we shall be able to put this program into practice gradually in measure with the creation of resources required for this purpose. The needs are urgent and we would like to speed up our efforts to meet them. But this will depend on all of us.

It will depend on the efficiency of our actions, on our good management, on productivity. And this is what we are asking you, the leading cadres, the workforces, to our toiling farmers, to all of our country's citizens to give. Referring to the sessions of our party voivodship committee executives and to voivodship conferences which discussed the tasks arising from the implementation of this year's economic plan, I would like to mention two more issues, comrades.

The first concerns housing construction. As we all know, we have considerable delays in this sector. We all know the social needs. It is, therefore, highly desirable to commission the highest possible number of dwellings. The correction of the planned tasks carried out by the government did not have as its aim decreasing the number of actual dwellings under construction. It aimed at ending the situation in which the planned wage payments and planned consumption of raw materials were implemented, but there were no dewllings, or the dwellings were commissioned in the next half of the coming year. The point is, therefore, that within the established costs and norms, through the increase in productivity, savings of materials, liquidating of wastefulness and improvement in good management, a real increase in the number of dwellings built is achieved.

Comrades, you all know, both you who are directly involved in the construction industry and you who look at it from a distance, how great are the reserves and capabilities which are still untapped. The Ministry of Construction, housing cooperatives, all party echelons and organs of the local authorities, and above all the construction enterprises themselves should make all efforts in order to use these reserves. This is a very important matter and it is socially extremely urgent.

It is also extremely important to efficiently carry out the harvesting campaign. I am speaking here about the worries mentioned by Comrade Klonica. It is of great importance to stock up fodder and use it in the best possible manner. The level of feeding of our nation decisively influences the living conditions of the nation, its health and its correct development. The program in this sector adopted by the 15th Central Committee Plenum is being implemented, and I must say this with regret, behind schedule and with enormous difficulties which result from the need to purchase increasing amounts of cereals and fodder from abroad, and mainly from the capitalist countries.

Last year, because of inclement weather, was yet another year of low yields. This had a negative influence on the supplies of some foods. This year, as already mentioned here by Comrade Klonica, the effects of a cold and dry spring have only slightly been alleviated by rainfalls in June. And although the current heavy rains have inflicted some damage, there is still a chance for better harvest yields. Unfortunately the condition of root crops so far is not good. I do not doubt, comrades, that the need to achieve the highest possible harvest yields will be fully appreciated by farmers themselves as well as by the agricultural services and all the institutions responsible for agriculture.

From what we have heard, one must expect a big pile-up of fieldwork. It is, therefore, the most important task of today to prepare well for the harvest campaign. It must be conducted in such a way that nothing that is grown is wasted through negligence or the lack of skill.

In Poland--and we have spoken about this many times before, and letters which we get from citizens confirm this--many farm owners, especially owners of small farms, work in industry.

These farmers very often neglect their farms and get small harvests to the detriment of the public and to themselves. Dear comrades, we count on the fact that this year fieldwork will be carried out in time on those farms. In my view, it would be a good thing if workplaces, should the need arise, accommodate their employees who keep farms by giving them unpaid holidays during harvest time. This can be arranged without harming production.

Local administration branches should make sure that every farmer, and everybody employed in agriculture, does what he should to ensure the efficient progress of the harvest; they should follow the situation as it develops, and where necessary organize urgent help.

We must, all of us, comrades, realize that faced with out complex economic tasks, and finding ourselves in a difficult international situation, full of tension, our country's vital interests demand from us a high degree of discipline and careful thought. They demand a sense of responsibility for our country. I shall say more: This should be our universal patriotic duty.

GIEREK CHAIRS PARTY AKTIV IN WARSAW ON ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD092002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The central party and economic aktiv met in Warsaw today, chaired by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and attended by Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meeting was also attended by members and deputy members of the Politburo, secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, including Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Szydlak, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Pinkowski, Andrzej Zabinski, Zdzislaw Kurowski, Zbigniew Zielinski, heads of Central Committee departments, ministers, and union and social organizations' aktivs. Results of the first half of this year were assessed, and actions to be made in the second half were discussed.

GIEREK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA

LD091805 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Frigyes Puja, the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. Problems of the current world situation and questions of Polish-Hungarian cooperation in the international arena in their work for peace and detente, were discussed during the meeting. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, took part in the talks.

Wojtaszek, Puja Sign Agreement

LD091446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The friendly visit by Frigyes Puja, the foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, is nearing an end. The Hungarian guest was received today by Premier Edward Babiuch. The talks dealt with matters of successfully developing Polish-Hungarian relations and some international topics. Next, a Polish-Hungarian agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The document was signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries: Emil Wojtaszek and Frigyes Puja. The document envisages a further deepening of the links and cooperation between Polish and Hungarian artists, (?writers), editorial teams (?and schools).

REPORTAGE ON ZGORZELEC TREATY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Speech by GDR's Stoph

LD051324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0943 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Speech by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at a meeting in Zgorzelec on the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Zgorzelec with the GDR--live, in German with simultaneous Polish translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Edward Babiuch, dear friends and comrades, dear inhabitants of Zgorzelec and Goerlitz. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, I salute you most cordially on the occasion of this demonstration of friendship marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Zgorzelec agreement. I am particularly pleased to convey to you fraternal greetings from Comrade Erich Honekcer, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. [applause]

Tomorrow is the 30th anniversary of the signing here in this town of the agreement on the Oder-Neisse peace border between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. This was one of the first international treaties signed by the then still young GDR. For the first time, a German state drew the correct lessons from history, and by this important step recognized its border with Poland as a border of peace. Our republic thereby acted in accordance with the declared wishes of all peoples of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, as well as in our own peoples' interest, to establish important foundations for a stable peace order in Europe, for the peaceful life together of the people. Thus, impressive proof was given 30 years ago that the newly emerged GDR was a state whose leitmotif is peace and international friendship. Today we can state with pride that the GDR has lived up to its undertaking to spare no effort to ensure that war shall never again emanate from German soil. In close alliance with the USSR, the Polish People's Republic and the other fraternal countries, it has actively contributed to the fact that Europe is living throught the longest period of peace this century, and that the European system of treaties has materially strengthened the foundation of European security. The GDR regards the recognition of and respect for the inviolability of the territorial status quo as a result of World War II, including the Oder-Neisse border as well as the border between the GDR and the FRG, as indispensible for safeguarding peace and security. This applies with more force today than ever. [applause]

Is it not alarming that contrary to the spirit and letter of international treaties, revanchist demands are being put forward publicly in the FRG now as before, and recently even on a rising scale? That is why we declare on this historic spot once again and with the utmost firmness that any endeavor to call our borders into question are doomed to failure also in the future. Based on the close fighting community of the fraternal socialist states allied in the Warsaw Pact, we reliably protect--jointly with the Soviet Army--the frontiers of socialism on the Elbe and Werra, and thus peace and security in Europe.

Concern for a peaceful future for mankind has induced the Warsaw Pact member states, in the current distorted international situation, to seize the initiative once again for the dismantling of tensions, arms limitation and disarmament. The imperialist strategies of confrontation and arms race are unwaveringly countered by us with our joint socialist peace strategy.

The latest declaration by the Warsaw Pact member states, with its constructive realistic program, points the way toward continuation and deepening of detente. The key question is, and remains, the supplementation and underpinning of political detente with military detente. The key question is, and remains, the implementation of effective measures toward arms limitation and disarmament, under conditions of equal security for all parties. Hence we condemn NATO's long-term arms drive program, demand the lifting of the fateful Brussels missile decision, and demand the ratification of the SALT II agreement. We steadfastly support demands for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, as well as the successful outcome of the Madrid meeting. It fills us with great satisfaction that the proposal by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Comrade Edward Gierek to hold the conference on military detente and disarmament in the Polish capital, Warsaw, has met with such a positive world wide response.

Dear friends, the Treaty of Zgorzelec was the expression of a far-reaching change in relations between the citizens of our two countries. For centuries, the ruling exploiting classes, in particular German imperialism, has done everything in order to open up between the German and Polish peoples a deep trench of enmity and hatred. Unending suffering was inflicted on your people by the barbaric Hitlerite fascism.

The historic victory by the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism 35 years ago created the preconditions for overcoming this accursed heritage from the past. To this victory, by the side of the Soviet liberators, the Polish People's Army and the Polish patriots in the resistance movement made a considerable contribution. It was a starting point of revolutionary changes as a result of which the rebirth of a sovereign Poland on a socialist basis took place, and the German Democratic Republic was created. Thus, the formation of genuine friendship between our peoples is and was an important achievement of socialist revolution which, under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist parties, was carried out on both sides of the Oder and Neisse. It is a convincing example of the world-changing power of socialism. It is to the credit of the SED and PZPR that today our relations in all sectors are characterized by the spirit of socialist internationalism.

The unshakeable foundation of our friendship is the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. From it grow our common socialist objectives and interests, the agreement in thought and action of our peoples. Thus we prove ourselves worthy of the rich tradition of the common revolutionary fight by the German and Polish workers' movement.

In the past 30 years, we have added a fresh chapter to these traditions and the history of our peoples. Today, what the first workers' president of our republic, Wilhelm Pieck, said in a letter to the then president of People's Poland, Boleslaw Bierut, in June 1950, has become a reality. He wrote that the establishment of trustful cooperation between our two states would serve European peace and the development of prosperity for our peoples. What Wilhelm Pieck predicted at that time has become everyday practice. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed by Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Edward Gierek 3 years ago is an expression of the high level which has been reached since then in relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. At the same time, this treaty opens fresh dimensions and far-reaching prospects for our joint march forward. It is the master program for the ever closer and more fruitful cooperation of our states, and the signpost for the continuing drawing together of our peoples.

For nearly a decade, the exchange of visits and encounters between the citizens of our countries, which has been made possible by the passport and visa free travel facilities, has been an everyday aspect of our relations. Manifold ties between work collectives, direct relations between social organizations and many personal friendships strengthen our ties of friendship all the time. They have made their own contribution to strengthening the community of socialist states in which the GDR and the Polish People's Republic are firmly and irrevocably anchored.

When we look back over the 30 years since the conclusion of the Zgorzelec agreement, we can state that the close, trustful cooperation of the SED and the PZPR, and the indestructable alliance with the USSR and other states of the socialist community, has been an inexhaustible source of strength for the constant development of our truly fraternal relations. This will remain so also in the future.

Dear friends and comrades, in the GDR the decision of the 12th meeting of the SED Central Committee to convene the 10th party congress triggered off a great initiative of the people. This mass movement is supported by all parties and mass organizations belonging to the National Front. Its aim is to safeguard what has been achieved so far and to raise the material and cultural living standards step by step. It is proof of the determination to safeguard the continued dynamic development of the economy by a high level of performance in all social spheres. Raising the effectiveness of the countries' economies is an important part of this. We pay particular attention to the growing integration of our national economies and our dynamically increasing economic and scientific-technical cooperation. In this we proceed from the premise that the processes of socialist economic integration have a considerable influence on the efficiency of our national economies. The realization of the decisions taken at the recent CEMA meeting in Prague will help us move forward on our common road.

The citizens of the GDR know that the working people of People's Poland are confronted with similar tasks. The outstanding achievements of the fraternal Polish people on their road toward socialism are highly appreciated in the GDR. It fills us with pride and joy that our neighbor to the east is today a highly developed industrial socialist state which is respected throughout the world. Everywhere in your country, dear Polish friends, one senses that all energies are directed toward the fulfillment of the tasks set by the Eighth PZPR Congress and thus toward the continued successful fashioning of the advanced socialist society. For this, with all our hearts, we wish our Polish class brothers continued success. [applause]

Dear Comrade Edward Babiuch, dear inhabitants of Zgorzelec, dear friends from Dresden Bezirk and Jelenia Gora Voivodship, 30 years after signing the agreement we can state with perfect justification that the fundamental purpose of the agreement has been fulfilled. The Oder-Neisse border is a border of peace and friendship among peoples, a border which fraternally links our peoples. This inspires us in our desire to continue the work of consolidating our friendship and cooperation with vigor and optimism. Everyone is called upon to contribute to this to the best of his ability.

Long live the firm fraternal alliance between the SED and the PZPR! Long live the firm friendship between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic! Long live our fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community! Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

Babiuch Address

LD051246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0909 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Speech by Edward Babiuch, premier of Poland and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at a meeting in Zgorzelec on the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Zgorzelec with the GDR--live]

[Text] Respected Comrade Premier Stoph, respected audience, inhabitants of Zgorzelec and Goerlitz, dear young friends: It is 30 years since that memorable day on which People's Poland and the GDR concluded in Zgorzelec the treaty making permanent the state frontier along the rivers Oder and Nysa Luzycka. This frontier was already established at the time. This was an act of great political significance. It meant an historic turn-about in the thousand years of Polish-German relations. It laid the foundations for a new type of relations of friendship and cooperation betwen People's Poland and the very first state of German workers and peasants. It was the victory of the Soviet Union and its allies over Hitlerite fascism--we marked the 35th anniversary of this victory in May of this year--that paved the way for this epoch-making event of historic importance for Europe.

Thanks to this victory, European peoples regained their freedom. Foundations were also laid for a new political and territorial status quo on our continent. The liberating mission and heroism of the soldiers of the Soviet Army, as well as the Polish People's Army which fought by its side, will forever stay in our memory, in the memory of the present and future generations.

The great turning point in Polish-German relations had its source in the revolutionary changes on both sides of the Oder and Nysa Luzycka rivers, also. The GDR came into being. It made a decisive break with the evil heritage of expansionism of the German propertied classes, and linked the fate of the German people with socialism. On the other hand, the fact that Poland embarked on the path of socialist construction created a situation in which the leading forces of both peoples were able to draw up a program of historic significance. This program was to break with the tradition of a frontier in flames. It was to lay the beginnings for a new era, an era of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The Zgorzelec Treaty was a reflection of this program. Its content and the consistent implementation of its provisions in practice will remain a permanent historic achievement of the revolutionary Polish and German left-wing forces.

This treaty was of significance not only for its signatories, but for the whole of Europe. Confirming the irreversible nature of the Oder and Nysa Luzycka frontier, and charting a new direction of development in relations between the neighboring states, the treaty became an important stabilizing factor on our continent. It expressed the principles that frontiers are inviolable and that states have territorial integrity--the very same principles which constituted the foundations for building security and cooperation in Europe and which were reflected in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

Esteemed assembly, in Zgorzelec we jointly laid foundations for the construction of comprehensive relations between the Polish People's Republic and the GDR, and for their universal development and stability. Life has fully confirmed the correct and constructive role of the principles of the Zgorzelec Treaty. The development of our relations led to the establishment between Poland and the GDR, according to the preamble of the treaty of friendship and mutal aid concluded in 1977, of the indissoluble alliance of fraternal friendship and universal cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The foundations of the friendship and cooperation, and the source of its dynamism, is the ideological unity and fraternal cooperation between the PZPR and the SED. In our relations, rich in essence and form, an important role is being played by economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which is increasingly developing for the benefit of our countries.

We have been consistently striving to deepen it and broaden it in accordance with the complex program of socialist economic integration of the states. We have been enriching our cooperation by reaching for new forms, by consolidating mutual links in cooperation and specialization in industrial production, by coordination of development plans, and also by undertaking joint investment ventures. An increasing role in our cooperation is played by the problems of satisfying needs in both countries for raw materials, energy sources and production materials.

We note with satisfaction the systematic progress in the process of mutual understanding and acquaintance by our two socialist communities. This is being served by cultural and scientific exchange, cooperation between voivodships and regions, cooperation between frontier regions, and direct contacts between schools and universities, union and youth organizations.

An important factor in the development of the process of mutual rapprochement was the important decision on introduction of passport and visa free traffic between our two countries. A decisive role in shaping the relations of friendship and cooperation linking Poland the GDR is being played by systematic working meetings between Edward Gierek and Erich Honecker initiated in the seventies. Every one of those meetings brings a new impetus and value toward closer mutual links for the good of the two nations.

Comrades and citizens, in accordance with the humanistic and deeply human content of our ideology and principles, and in accordance with the vital interests of our two nations, the key platform for cooperation between Poland and the GDR is the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security, for detente and cooperation, and for the peaceful coexistence of peoples. Poland and the GDR, acting in unity and indisoluble fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states, have made a colossal contribution toward the goal of peaceful stabilization in Europe. The final recognition of political and territorial realities in Europe, and international recognition of the GDR, have been of great importance to the goal.

Naturally, we are aware that in the contemporary divided world there are considerable forces which would like to slow down the process of detente, and create tensions and conflicts. For some time we have been witness to a new activization of imperialism, fresh efforts made by NATO in the arms race, in attempts to revive the cold war and to poison the international atmosphere with fear and hostility.

Our societies, which live in the very heart of Europe, know the value and price of peace only too well. Having been painfully tried by history and being conscious of the lessons and imperatives arising out of the ocean of tragedies and suffering, loss of people and material caused by World War II, we will do all we can to protect ourselves and mankind from a new cataclysm. This is the unchanging course of our policy, pursued from the dawn of the new, reborn statehood of Poland. This was again confirmed by the Eighth PZPR Congress, which called on all peoples and forces of progress to intensify activities for the cause of peace. The proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe--to which Warsaw, this city symbolizing peace, wishes to play host--also serves this goal.

Recently the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, held in Warsaw to mark the 25th anniversary of **our** political-defensive alliance, adopted a constructive program for concrete actions serving the cause of detente in the international situation in general and on the European Continent in particular.

People's Poland, like the other countries in the socialist community, is and will continue to be a consistent advocate of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with different systems. Regarding the full implementation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence as our primary task, we will strengthen the power of our state and will make our Warsaw Pact alliance closer.

In the current complicated international situation, we attach particularly great weight to maintaining the East-West dialogue. The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France, which, with the participation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took place in Warsaw in May, was an important step in this direction.

We count on the forthcoming Madrid meeting to result in accords for further constructive initiatives toward a comprehensive implementation of the CSCE Final Act.

The unalterable and strict observance of treaties concluded between the USSR, Poland, the CSSR and the GDR on the one side and the Federal Republic of Germany on the other as well as the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin is of significant importance for peace and the shaping of propitious conditions for cooperation in Europe. The constant deepening of unity between the fraternal socialist countries, the consolidation of their strength, international position and the authority of the socialist community, of which Poland and the GDR are integral constituent parts, is a condition for making effective our efforts to safeguard peace and strengthen detente.

Esteemed gathering! Our celebration today has brought together an unusually large number of young people from our two countries. Our memory is looking back, but our attention is centered on our future. Conclusions arising from the hard events of the past, from the heroic struggles and historic transformations should serve to build a better tomorrow of our peoples.

We appeal to the young people: You are growing up in the socialist conditions of justice and freedom, and you are friends. Carry high the banner of patriotism and internationalism; be ardent spokesmen for these new relations which have arisen between our states, which prevail throughout the socialist community; make them permanent and consolidate them. They represent your priceless heritage and the foundation for your future. We count on you, on your attitude, on your ideology, on your creative effort. [applause]

Esteemed comrades and citizens! During the 30 years which have elapsed since the signing of the treaty of Zgorzelec, such values as good neighborliness, partnership, alliance and friendship have taken form and assumed permanence in Polish-GDR relations. In the history of peoples 30 years is not a long time; but in the relations between our countries these years were of special importance, because they were the start of the road along which the communities living on either side of the Oder and Nysa are now marching in step in conditions of friendship and cooperation toward ever higher and more noble aims.

Long live and prosper the friendship between People's Poland and the GDR!

May the border on the Oder and Luzycka Nysa remain forever a living symbol of the fraternal bonds linking our peoples!

Long live and prosper our alliance and unity with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community!

Long **live** peace and socialism!

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO GDR ON ZGORZELEC TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU071600 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Jul 80 pp 1, 7

[Apparent text of message addressed by Polish leaders to GDR leaders on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Zgorzelec Treaty]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Berlin.

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, and on behalf of the Polish people we convey to the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers and the GDR people cordial congratulations and the best of wishes on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Zgorzelec Treaty.

The conclusion of the Zgorzelec Treaty in closely linked with the historic victory won by the Soviet Union and the allied states over Hitlerite fascism. Owing to that victory the Polish people recovered freedom and bases were provided for the formation of the first socialist German state in history.

The treaty signed 30 years ago between the Polish People's Republic and the GDR to mark the fixed and existing Polish-German state border has become a foundation for the historic turn in the long history of Polish-German relations.

The 30 years that have passed since the signing of the treaty confirmed the correctness of the Polish line chosen by the two states after World War II on the basis of the programs of their Marxist-Leninist parties that inspired a lasting settlement of their mutual relations on the principle of socialist internationalism.

The importance of the historic treaty has been confirmed in comprehensive and increasingly close cooperation between Poland and the GDR, cooperation encompassing broad fields of political, economic, cultural and social relations.

As a result of the Potsdam decision, the Zgorzelec Treaty has from the very beginning provided a basis for common Polish and GDR efforts to consolidate a lasting order based on the postwar political and territorial realities on our continent.

While combining their international activity with the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, Poland and the GDR are contributing an active part to the struggle to consolidate detente, curb the arms race and strengthen international security and peaceful coexistence.

Today we are able to state with full satisfaction that the Zgorzelec Treaty is favorable for developing friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, states and peoples and that it helps consistently implement tasks for socialist construction in both our countries.

On the occasion of that great anniversary we wish you, dear comrades, and the GDR people further achievements in socialist construction and in the struggle for peace in Europe and all over the world.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman; and Edward Babiuch, Council of Ministers chairman of the Polish People's Republic

FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TOURS GDANSK

LD100910 Warsaw PAP in English 0802 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 July (PAP)--The FDP [Free Democratic Party] parliamentary delegation led by the party's Bundestag chairman,Wolfgang Mischnik, stayed today in the Gdansk Voivodship. The guests visited the shipyard in Gdynia, Poland's most advanced shipbuilding centre, whose products are known in many countries. Polish-FRG contacts in the area of maritime economy cover the deliveries of ship outfitting. One example is a ro-ro [roll-on-roll-off] ship currently built by the Gdynia shipyard, the second of this type in the world as far as its design solutions are concerned, which has a complete electric outfit supplied by the FRG Siemens firm.

The FDP delegation was hosted in Gdansk by President of the Voivodship People's Council Tadeusz Fiszbach. The guests were informed about the prospects of further development of maritime economy in Gdansk Voivodship. One telling example of mutual contacts in this is the construction of a container terminal in Gdansk, which has been modelled on similar projects in Hamburg. Gdanski also maintains close contacts, and not only economic ones, with Bremen. The two cities carry out cultural exchange. Owing to these contacts, a permanent passenger service line is to be opened in the near future between Gdansk and Bremenhaven.

At the end of their stay in the Gdansk area the FDP parliamentary delegation went to Westerplatte where Wolfgang Mischnik laid flowers at the monument of Poland's heroes fallen in September of 1939. Tomorrow morning the delegation is leaving for Elblag.

HEAVY RAINS IN TWO VOIVODSHIPS 'CATASTROPHIC'

LD092310 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Summary] The Pomorze and Kujawy regions have never known such prolonged and heavy rainfall as at present, when not 1 day has passed since 15 June without rain. The very difficult, indeed catastrophic situation in the voivodships of Torun and Bydgoszcz has been made worse by the most recent downpour. Last night the meteorological station in Bydgoszcz recorded 20 mm of rain, and the figure for Torun was more than 22 mm. In the regions of Inowroclaw, Szubin and Znin the rainfall has reached the level of 50 mm. In Torun region, the area of flooded farmland has reached 60,000 hectares, and in Bydgoszcz 100,000 hectares. A flood warning has been announced for 44 parishes in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship and 18 parishes in the Torun Voivodship. The warning is also in force in the town of Torun and in Chelmno, where 200 farms are flooded and many have had to be evacuated. Some cattle affected by footrot have had to be destroyed on farms in the vicinity of Naklo-Nad-Notecia. Most affected by the weather are potatoes, sugar beets and other vegetables.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU091820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Jul (AGERPRES)--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. took place on July 9 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee analyzed the fulfillment of the provisions of the state plan for the first half of 1980, appreciating the positive results scored in increasing the physical and net production, in raising the labour productivity and the products' quality, in carrying through the tasks in cutting down material expenditures, raising the economic efficiency, in investments and foreign trade. The achievements scored stand guarantee for the successful fulfillment of the plan of socioeconomic development for 1980, for the whole quinquennium, stresses the release issued at the end of the meeting. It also specifies that the Executive Political Committee equally analyzed the measures for securing the carrying through of all plan provisions for the second half of the year, the observance of all economic indices and the balancing of the payments.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the need for every measure to be taken in view of integrally fulfilling the special tasks in mining industry, metallurgy, chemistry, building materials industry, for a strong material base to be ensured to the steady development of the national economy this year and in the next quinquennium alike, likewise, the resolute application was recommended, of the measures set for the development of the light industry, of the small-scale industry, the diversification of the assortments of the consumer goods production with a view to securing a good supply to the population.

The Executive Political Committee also cautioned on the need for diminishing the imports, especially those payable in free currency and products whose import is of no consequence for the demands of production. Firmer action was recommended for the assimilation into fabrication at home of certain materials, spare parts, machinery and equipment. Emphasis was placed on the importance of permanent control of the achievements of import based on compulsory compensations through export.

The Executive Political Committee recommended all ministries and productive units to pay special attention to enhancing the responsibility in ensuring an ever better capitalization of raw materials, especially in the basic branches of the national economy.

The Executive Political Committee asked the government, the ministries to draw up and to hand over to the leadership of the party reports on the implementation of the planned tasks with all indexes for the second half of the year.

The Executive Political Committee looked also into the suggestions regarding the planning of the political and ideological education over the 1980-1984 period, stressing the need for the party education, the mass political education to help all those working, know and understand the international situation, the processes developing in the contemporary world, the foreign policy of the Romanian party and state.

The Executive Political Committee was informed by Nicolae Ceausescu of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania by the G.D.R. party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker.

The Executive Political Committee has unanimously approved and highly assessed the results of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, stressing the special importance of this new dialogue between the heads of the two parties and states for the continuous strengthening of the relations of friendship and active collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between Romania and the G.D.R., between our peoples.

Held in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding, the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker have highlighted the resolve of the two parties and countries to develop and expand their relations of fraternal friendship and multilateral collaboration between them, based on respect for the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, comradely mutual help and international solidarity, to the interest of our peoples, of strengthening socialism, peace and detente. This resolve is tellingly expressed by the signed documents as well as by the agreements reached during the visit.

The Executive Political Committee stresses the significance of the joint declaration signed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker and expresses satisfaction at the agreements reached on the coordination of national economic plans over the 1981-1985 period, that stipulate further expansion of the economic, technological scientific and cultural collaboration bilaterally, substantial growth in the exchanges of goods, amplified cooperation and specialization in production.

The Executive Political Committee has also stressed the importance of the decision of the two states to develop continuously the collaboration in culture, science, education, health protection, tourism and sports, setting out from long-term agreements.

The Executive Political Committee has highly assessed the exchanges of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker on matters regarding the present international situation and the communist and working class movement, and has noted with particular satisfaction the resolve of the two countries to further develop their collaboration and cooperation in the world arena, in the struggle for the assertion of the policy of peace, security, detente and collaboration in the world.

The Executive Political Committee expresses its full approval for the conclusions drawn by the two party and state leaders regarding the main tendencies existing in international life and shows its full accord to the will of the two states to act ever more intensely for halting the worsening of world political climate and the policy leading to tension and cold war, for defending and continuing the course toward detente, for removing from inter-state relations everything that might hinder this process, the methods of pressure and dictate, the violation of sovereignty, the interference in internal affairs of other states. Stressed was the importance of the two sides' determination to militate for the reduction of military expenditures and armaments, for the dismantlement of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories, for the creation of nuclear-free zones and of zones of peace in the most varied parts of the world, in Europe included. As member countries of the defensive alliance of some socialist countries, Romania and the G.D.R. declare for the concomitant dismantlement of NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty and, as a first step, for the liquidation of the military organizations of both sides, starting with the simultaneous reduction of their military activity.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the will of Romania and the G.D.R. to act together with the other socialist states, with all European countries, for the consistent and integral implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and, in this sense, for the good preparation of the Madrid meeting, which should lead, first of all, to practical measures of military disengagement and disarmament on the continent.

The two sides underlined the necessity that the NATO member countries annul or postpone their decision regarding the production and location of new nuclear rockets in Europe, thus creating the conditions for the beginning of negotiations. It is necessary that an agreement be reached regarding the simultaneous elimination of rockets. Romania and the G.D.R. are determined to act together with the other Warsaw Treaty member countries, with other socialist countries, with all peace-loving states, with the progressive and democratic forces the world over, for the translation into life of the proposals included in the Warsaw-adopted documents.

The Executive Political Committee appreciates the importance of the fact that Romania and the G.D.R. declare for the elimination of force and threat with force in international life, for the observance in inter-state relations of the principles of international law, for the participation on equal footing of all states in international life, for the negotiated, political settlement of all conflicts in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia, for measures to eradicate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order.

The Executive Political Committee highlights the importance of the fact that Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker reaffirmed the determination of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to actively contribute to the continuous strengthening of the unity and collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, as well as of the collaboration with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with all democratic, progressive parties, with all peace-loving forces in the struggle for detente and disarmament, for national independence, social progress and peace.

Unanimously approving the documents and understandings reached, the Executive Political Committee recommended the government, the ministries to work in full consistency and firmness for the translation into life of these documents and understandings meant to help the development of the friendship and collaboration between Romania and the German Democratic Republic in the interests and to the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

The Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of the party and state activity.

LUMEA DISCUSSES VIETNAMESE-THAI RELATIONS

AU071243 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 27, 3 Jul 80 p 18

[Text] At the beginning of last week, Vietnamese and Thai official sources referred to a number of incidents that have troubled relations between the two countries.

On 24 June, the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a memorandum to the Vietnamese Government in which it protested against actions on Thai territory committed, as the document stated, "by Vietnamese and Phnom Penh regime troops." The memorandum stresses that those actions represented a violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In a published statement, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said: "We are only defending our territorial integrity and have never entered Kampuchea." Likewise, Foreign Minister S. Sawetsila protested "the violation of his country's sovereignty" and noted that Thailand does not intend to break off diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

The Thai permanent representative to the United Nations presented a letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in which he strongly protested "actions committed by Vietnam on 23 June against Thailand."

In a statement published on 27 June, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stated: "For several days, the Thai authorities have insistently spread the rumor that Vietnamese troops have crossed the Kampuchean border inside Thai territory." The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs notes that this is a "maneuver aimed at diverting the attention of the public from the real cause of the current situation on the border." The cited document also stresses "the unflinching desire of the Vietnamese people and government to establish and develop relations of peace, friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness with Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia, on the basis of respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty."

Stopping over in the Thai capital city of Bangkok on his way home from a visit in Indonesia, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's minister of foreign affairs, categorically denied allegations about the presence of Vietnamese military on Thai territory. "The border between Kampuchea and Thailand is not clearly defined," the Vietnamese minister said and added: "I repeat, Vietnam respects Thailand's territory. Vietnamese soldiers have never set foot on this territory." Likewise, in an interview granted to Bangkok POST and cited by AFP, Nguyen Co Thach said that the fighting at the border between Kampuchea and Thailand was provoked by a foray of Thai forces into Kampuchea. These forces, he said, according to the same sources, penetrated on a front 20-30 km wide and 6 km deep escorting anti-Vietnamese elements within the "voluntary repatriation" of Kampuchean refugees.

The communique published at the conclusion of the recent meeting of foreign ministers of ASEAN member states expresses profound concern over the recent events at the Thai-Kampuchean border and addresses a new appeal to the UN secretary general to convene an international conference on Kampuchea.

On the other hand, (Prasong Sunsiri), deputy general secretary of the Thai National Security Council, said that Thailand had allowed the resumption of air transports of food and medicine sent by various international aid bodies to Kampuchea. Previously, the International Red Cross Committee announced that, following the 23 June events, the Bangkok government temporarily prohibited goods exports to Kampuchea by air or sea.

Expressing "deep concern" in connection with recent events in the region, UN General Secretary Kurt Waldheim launched an "urgent appeal" asking for the reestablishment of peace at the Thai-Kampuchean border. He asked all interested sides to ensure security in that area "so as not to jeopardize the lives of hundreds of thousands of people." Likewise, the UN general secretary asked the coordinators of UN humanitarian programs in the respective area to immediately return to that region and to study, together with local authorities, ways and means for carrying out the aid programs.

AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU100852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Ankara, 10 July (AGERPRES)--Ishan Sabri Caglayangil, acting president of the Republic of Turkey, received Vasile Patilinet, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to Turkey.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between Nicolae Ceausescu and Ishan Sabri Caglayangil. The acting Turkish president declared for the further development of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and scientific domains.

REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV, SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Dragosavac

LD091442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is leading a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on a visit to Yugoslavia. In a lengthy conversation, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both sides stressed their readiness and wish for the further development of relations and all-round cooperation between the two parties and countries of the known and jointly agreed principles. In their statements, Dragosavac and Kuznetsov spoke at length of the activity of the two parties and countries on the domestic and international plane.

During the meeting, reference was also made to some current international questions and to developments in the workers' movement. The meeting was attended by Nandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow; Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Belgrade; Richard Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy in the soviet of the union; and others.

Visit to Serbian Assembly

LD091928 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)--The Soviet parliamentary delegation led by V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, today visited the Assembly of Serbia.

In talks with Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of Serbia, and other high-ranking officials, the Soviet guests became acquainted with the economic and socialist development of Serbia to date, prospects for this development, Serbia's participation in Yugoslav trade and other forms of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation.

Arrival in Ljubljana

LD092212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Ljubljana--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived at Brnik Airport, Ljubljana from Belgrade tonight.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Milan Kucan, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation will spend 1 day in Slovenia. It will then visit Bosnia-Hercegovina.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES; TALKS WITH DORONJSKI

LD091730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with the Greek Communist Party [Exterior] delegation headed by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, which arrived in our country this morning at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The talks were also attended by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and on the part of the Greek Communist Party by (Orestis Kolotsof), member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee in charge of international relations, (Illeas Stamboulidhia), member of the Central Committee and of the town committee of the Greek Communist Party for Salonika, and (Dhimitris Androulakis), candidate member of the Central Committee.

In an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendship the two sides briefed each other about the activities of the LCY and the Greek Communist Party in their respective countries. Views were also exchanged on a number of topical questions concerning the development of the international situation, relations in the communist and workers' movement and relations between the LCY and the Greek Communist Party.

Stevan Doronjski gave a luncheon in honor of Kharilaos Florakis. The Greek Communist Party delegation, which was greeted on its arrival at Surcin Airport this morning by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov and Vlado Janzic, will visit the Socialist Republic Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia during the next few days.

DJURANOVIC TO VISIT HUNGARY 'SHORTLY'

LD091638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will shortly pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Hungary at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary.

VRHOVEC TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO SAN MARINO

LD091155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, will pay an official friendly visit to San Marino at the invitation of Giordano Bruno Reffi, secretary of state for foreign and political affairs of the Republic of San Marino. Josip Vrhovec will be in San Marino until 14 July.

Arrives in Rome

LD101050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Rome--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Rome this morning on an official and friendly visit. At Ciampiono Airport the visitor from Yugoslavia was met by Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs.

Vrhovec arrived together with the other members of the delegation: Ante Drndic, coordinator of the Osimo agreements; Trajko Trajkovski, head of the department for the neighboring countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Albert Gubicic, section head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Marko Kosin, Yugoslav ambassador in Rome, was also present at the arrival.

Talks between Vrhovec and Colombo are scheduled for this morning.

ACTING JAPANESE PREMIER RECEIVES STAVREV

LD101030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 (TANJUG)--Masayoshi Ito, acting Japanese premier, today received Dragoljub Stavrev, vice-president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, who had attended the official funeral of the deceased Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira yesterday.

Stavrev expressed Ito [as received] condolences on the death of Masayoshi Ohira and the respect Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities have for the late Japanese premier for his contribution to the development of relations between the two countries and highly appreciate Ohira's having discontinued his official visit to Canada in order to attend President Tito's funeral.

In the course of the talk between Stavrev and Ito, both sides confirmed their readiness [word indistinct] a further promotion of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field.

Masayoshi Ito paid tribute to the late President Tito for everything he had done for strengthening the nonaligned movement and expressed his conviction that Yugoslavia, being one of this movement's leading countries, would continue to play its important role among the nonaligned to the same extent.

Stavrev acquainted Ito with Yugoslavia's current development problems, stressing its nations' readiness to go on along the Tito road in the home and foreign policies as a whole.

Stavrev renewed the invitation Veselin Djuranovic, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, had extended to Ohira to visit Yugoslavia and requested Ito to transmit this to the future Japanese premier. Ito accepted the invitation with particular satisfaction and reiterated the Japanese Government's invitation to president of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and his Foreign Minister Vrhovec to visit Japan.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES OUTGOING NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR

LD091454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received in farewell visit Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Jo van der Valk, who is leaving our country soon. During their meeting Cvijetin Mijatovic presented Ambassador Valk with the Order of Yugoslav Banner with sash, conferred upon him by the SFRY Presidency for his merits in the development and consolidation of ccoperation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands.

SKOPJE MEETING DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH BALKAN STATES

LD092152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Skopje--The SFRY's permanent foreign-political commitment to develop relations and promote cooperation in all spheres with neighboring countries on the basis of known principles and mutual interests contributes to the establishment of good-neighborly relations and is important for the stability of peace in the Balkans and beyond. This was emphasized at today's meeting of the republican council for relations with foreign countries, chaired by Vlado Maleski, member of the Presidency of the Macedonian Socialist Republic and chairman of the council.

Today's meeting emphasized the continuous striving by our country to promote the overall relations between the Balkan countries and to develop allround bilateral and multilateral Balkan cooperation. The council members assessed that despite the current status of results achieved in Balkan cooperation there are possibilities for its further expansion. To this end, it was pointed out that all SFRY subjects should undertake greater activity and take a more organized approach. At the meeting it was noted that the Macedonian Socialist Republic is interested in the advancement of relations between the Balkan countries and in Balkan cooperation, and therefore also strives for the establishment and intensification of forms of cooperation founded on a long-term and real basis and representing an expression of the interests and needs of all Balkan countries and peoples.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSION

LD091815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At its session today, chaired by Todo Kurtovic, the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference discussed current tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the implementation of Yugoslavia's international policy.

Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Presidium of the Federal Conference, said in his introductory speech that Yugoslavia's international policy, which means Tito's policy of peace, active peace-loving coexistence, international cooperation on an equal footing, freedom and independence of the countries and of nonalignment, has become the political orientation of all our working people and citizens, and of all our nations and nationalities. The Socialist Alliance as a democratic sociopolitical organization with millions of members and as a front of organized socialist forces must therefore pay full attention to the implementation of its own commitments and tasks stemming from it, he stressed.

The activity of the Socialist Alliance during the past period at all levels, said Aleksandar Bakocevic, is characterized by intensified involvement in the interpretation of complex world conditions and relations in the international workers and progressive movement and of the foreign political orientation and initiatives of our country.

The problems of international relations and cooperation are increasingly becoming a component part of the overall activity of the Socialist Alliance organizations, and this practice convincingly shows that foreign policy is inseparable from the overall policy not only as a factor of the independence and security of Yugoslavia but also as an important element of understanding the vision of this development and of overall trends.

Aleksandar Bakocevic went on to say that we must even more consistently and persistently insist that the Socialist Alliance should reflect and express the indubitably mounting interest of our citizens in the true nature of international relations, in the contradictions of the present-day world, and in the position and activity of our country and the world. This exceptionally live interest of our people represents, according to him, a great challenge and an opportunity for the Socialist Alliance to be increasingly affirmed as a dynamic political organization which bases the substance of its work on the interests and initiatives of its membership.

Our working people and citizens, Bakocevic went on to say, are deeply aware of the fact that our independent and nonaligned foreign policy is permanently linked to Comrade Tito's thought and achievement and is a direct function of the defense of our legitimate rights to independent decisionmaking on the internal development and protection of our country and of each of its nations and nationalities. This is why our working people confirm their loyalty and decisive support for our foreign policy with their words and deeds.

The self-management socialization of our foreign policy is not and must not be our temporary requirement, Bakocevic went on to say. This is a lasting requirement. And this area too, as indeed any other one, must be a subject of democratic delegate self-management discussion and decisionmaking in all organs and organizations. Socialization of our foreign political activity is the condition for the implementation of the influence of our working people and their organization.

Aleksandar Bakocevic went on to speak in great detail about the work of the section for foreign political questions of the SAWPY Federal Conference, stressing that in future this work should be constantly promoted. He also spoke about the participation and the important role which organizations of associated labor, delegate assemblies, social organizations, associations of citizens and public information media play in creating and explaining our foreign policy.

Speaking of SAWPY cooperation with democratic parties and movements Aleksandar Bakocevic said, among other things, that the Socialist Alliance must be more open to a dialogue and all-round cooperation with all democratic forces which accept the equal dialogue which will express not only the elements of similarity or identity of views and interests but the elements of differences as well.

We always advocate cooperation whose basis will provide democratic principles, cooperation which will be free of any kind of exclusivity and paternalism. We proceed from the belief that the difference of political strategies among democratic forces is an objective law determined by different conditions in which these forces operate, said Bakocevic.

An important place in our cooperation is taken up by cooperation with the parties and movements of the nonaligned countries which in the period ahead must be most systematic and meaningful, said Bakocevic. The Socialist Alliance will continue to pay full attention to our relations with our neighbors as one of the emphatic priorities of our foreign policy. In developing cooperation with the parties and fronts from the neighboring countries the Socialist Alliance contributes to promotion of all-round relations with our neighbors on the basis of respecting the equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity and of other principles of active peaceful coexistence, said Aleksandar Bakocevic in his introductory statement.

It was stressed in the ensuing discussion that with its dynamic international activities the Socialist Alliance is making a significant contribution to the continued activity of the international activity of our country, to the further affirmation of its nonaligned foreign policy and to the consolidation of its international position and reputation, to which the biggest and an irreplaceable contribution was made by President Tito with his untiring statesmanlike activity and great authority and prestige in the world.

It was particularly stressed in the discussion that in connection with President Tito's illness and death an enormous number of articles have been written in the world during the past few months about Yugoslavia and about President Tito as a world historic personality. It was said that this places before the Socialist Alliance and other elements in our society the task constantly to nurture, develop and broaden the front of links with the broadest possible progressive, democratic and freedom-loving forces throughout the world.

The Presidium adopted an orientation program of Socialist Alliance cooperation during the ensuing period and the conclusions about the topical tasks in the implementation of Yugoslavia's international policy.

The conclusions say, among other things, that the Presidium stresses the mounting interest of our working people and citizens in the development of the international situation, their concern for peace and security in the world and the decisive support which they express for an independent and nonaligned foreign policy of Yugoslavia and for persistent efforts for the preservation of peace, relaxation of tension and stabilization of international relations.

The Presidium stresses the high level of awareness and of the readiness of our working people and citizens, and all our nations and nationalities to defend and consolidate the independence and security of our country and to strengthen its international position and reputation.

The conclusions go on to say that what is of particular importance is the role and the responsibility of the Socialist Alliance in carrying out efficient agreement-seeking and coordination of an increasingly ramified international cooperation in which an increasing number of Yugoslav subjects are taking part. Particularly important is the task of the Socialist Alliance to strengthen coordination of international cooperation with political and social organizations and citizens' associations. It is indispensable that consistent adherence to an implementation of social agreements is ensured to attain this objective.

In the ensuing period and within the context of the efforts to strengthen the activity of the nonaligned movement, to promote all-round cooperation among the nonaligned countries and their action unity on the basis of the original principles of nonalignment, we are particularly interested in the further enhancement of cooperation with progressive parties of nonaligned countries and with liberation movements and also with all those forces which support the idea and the policy of nonalignment, the conclusions of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference say, among other things.

Today's session decided that the next session of the SAWPY Federal Conference will be held in the second half of September. It will discuss topical questions of socialist self-managing transformation of physical culture. The session will be held jointly with the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. The Presidium today appointed Nada Zmijanovic as secretary of the conference for questions of social position of Women of Yugoslavia.

JOINT COUNCILS' SESSION DISCUSSES UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS

LD092230 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The Federal Social Councils for Economic Development and Economic Policy and for Questions of the Social System reached agreement in principle, when they resumed their joint session today, that in the next medium-term period to 1985, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia should continue to be treated as underdeveloped areas and that Kosovo should have the status of an exceptionally underdeveloped areas.

In the conclusions adopted, the two social councils noted among other things the need to continue work on establishing objective criteria and indicators for determining the degree of economic underdevelopment of the republics and provinces.

The councils also content that the consideration and adoption of the draft decision on objectivized indicators of the degree of underdevelopment of the republics and provinces should be postponed and that the Federal Executive Council should submit to the SFRY Assembly a draft law on the republics and provinces that should be treated as insufficiently and least developed economically in the period 1980-85.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS TO CONVENE SESSIONS 17 JULY

LD100932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, and Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, have decided to convene the two chambers for sessions on 17 July.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will discuss the report of the Federal Executive Council on this year's economic trends and next year's development possibilities. After the debate, the delegates will adopt conclusions setting the basic lines of the stabilization policy. The members of the chamber are expected to adopt the proposed changes in the resolution on the policy of realizing the social plan for Yugoslavia in 1980.

At a separate session of the Federal Chamber, delegates will adopt a number of legal texts, including the draft law on the rehabilitation and cessation of organizations of associated labor.

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH SLOVENE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

LD092344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1907 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Ljubljana--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia this afternoon on a working visit and met the political leadership of the republic. During the conversation, in which Viktor Abvelj, France Popit, Milan Kucan, Dr Anton Vratusa, Mitja Ribicic and Vida Tomsic took part and which was also attended by Joze Smole, Jernej Jan, Ante Drndio, Trajko Trajkovski, Stefan Cigoj, Drago Mirosic and Zofka Klemen-Krak, topical issues of Yugoslavia's international activity were discussed. In this connection attention was drawn to the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, with particular stress on the implementation of the Osimo agreements.

DJILAS VIEWS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AFTER TITO'S DEATH

DW090930 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 7 Jul 80 pp 134-145

[Editors Inge Cyrus and Klaus Reinhardt undated interview with Milovan Djilas in his Belgrade apartment]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Djilas, up to 1953 you were Marshal Tito's closest friend and adviser. You were considered a sort of crown prince. In the following years you were Tito's sharpest critic and were considered "state enemy No one." The marshal is dead--will the rebel Djilas now return to the arena of politics?

Djilas: I was Tito's sharpest critic only in the party, because there were and there are other critics, too. Regarding my return to politics, it is very hard to answer that question. It depends on many matters. In addition, I believe that I am in the political arena, although as an intellectual, a writer....

SPIEGEL: But with little power.

Djilas: Regarding direct participation in power, in the government, chances are very slim. I do not have great ambitions either, but if it would benefit my country, I would do it, although with certain prerequisites.

SPIEGEL: What kind of prerequisites?

Djilas: In a brief formula: gradual democratization, gradual development of our country toward a democracy.

SPIEGEL: Assuming you had been Tito's deputy at that time and had stayed in Politburo, would Yugoslavia look different in 1980?

Djilas: I do not believe it would be decisively different. If I had stayed in the leadership, I would have rotted away or I would have had to abandon my ideas. What has happened would have happened anyway.

SPIEGEL: Despite your criticism of details, Tito's work is considered significant. Tito formed traditional rival Balkan people into one uniform state, he safeguarded the country's independence vis-a-vis Soviet hegemonic aims and he introduced the nonaligned state as a political force in world politics. Do you believe that this work of a lifetime is secure?

Djilas: Tito undoubtedly scored certain successes in all three fields, although the successes were different; there was more success in one field and less in another. However, I believe that none of the problems considered as Tito's life work has been definitively solved. Everything, also his success, is bogged down in a phase of instability and insecurity.

SPIEGEL: Could you cite some concrete examples?

Djilas: Let us take the nationalities problem. In contrast to Yugoslav nationalists--many of whom live abroad--I believe that the problem has been solved, but not definitively.

There was a solution in two phases on very different levels. First there was the war solution, the necessity of closing the trenches opened in the war between Partisans, Chetniks and the Ustasha, overcoming the national problem as it existed in the Yugoslav Kingdom. The constitutional change of 1971 took place on a much higher level...

SPIEGEL: ...the autonomy of the republics.

Djilas: That was a further phase in solving the national problem. It was of decisive significance for this part of the way that Yugoslavia became a confederation--culturally, administratively and very much economically.

SPIEGEL: Why then did Tito's work remain incomplete?

Djilas: Because it has not been implemented persistently enough. Formally Yugoslavia is a federation, but it has remained a politically centralized country, although formally the party has been decentralized. The de facto centralization was expressed very strongly by Tito's personality and power. This means that the conflict of the future, the struggle over the national problem, will be waged mainly with a view to implementing in reality the autonomy guaranteed in formal terms.

SPIEGEL: So there will be no separatist efforts in Yugoslavia, but only--due to the absence of Tito's strong hand--a fight for more political independence?

Djilas: Both processes will take place in parallel. But I believe that the national expression of the various peoples will be more important and also stronger than stressing the existence of the state as a whole. I believe that at present separatism has no prospects.

SPIEGEL: Isn't what is called the national problem actually just a means for the individual republics to defend themselves against the unjust economic distribution system from headquarters?

Djilas: It is not merely an economic problem; the problem is more complicated. Let us take the Croats, for example, because actually we have them in mind when speaking of the nationality problem. Do not forget that the Croats have fought for almost 1,000 years for an independent state, and that this fight is part of their national awareness.

SPIEGEL: Like the Serbs.

Djilas: Certainly, one cannot bring up a nationality problem--not even the Croatian one--without bringing up the Serbian problem. The structure of the past, the mentality, the awareness of the people are too different.

SPIEGEL: Agreed, but what conclusions ought to be drawn by the politicians?

Djilas: Take, for example, the Catholic Church, which has become much stronger in Croatia in past years. It is not a political organization, but it brings influence to bear on politics. I believe that the church can become in Croatia a basis for a Christian-oriented party such as in Italy or the Federal Republic. I do not see such a possibility for the Orthodox Serbs.

SPIEGEL: But possibly for the Muslims in Bosnia and Macedonia?

Djilas: The influence of re-Islamization can be felt rather noticeably with regard to the Muslims, which indicates, for example, national differences. The Serbs have a traditional liberalism made up of various trends. It cannot be ruled out, however, that it will reemerge if pressure from above decreases.

SPIEGEL: This means that the establishment of a Catholic party in Croatia and of an Islamic movement or liberal grouping in Serbia would not be a solution to the national problem, but it would at least be a step in that direction?

Djilas: Certainly, also in connection with the solution of other domestic political problems. But I am speaking of tendencies; it is too early to speak of parties.

SPIEGEL: Wouldn't the Moscow-oriented communists, the Cominformists, then announce their right to form a legal grouping?

Djilas: Certainly, and they ought to be given permission if others do. But in a pluralist party landscape they would be completely insiginficant.

SPIEGEL: You mean that there is not a great number of people in Yugoslavia who are loyal to Moscow?

Djilas: No. Yugoslavia today takes the Soviet Union seriously as a communist state.

SPIEGEL: Mr Djilas, the Yugoslav model or the third way in the fifties has fascinated millions of people in the East and the West--as a more humane alternative than communism a la Moscow or capitalism. The enthusiasm has evaporated. Was it due to the wrong model, or the methods that were used?

Djilas: At first it looked as if it could be a model. Today it shows its many insufficiencies and fruitless elements. Yugoslavia with its political structure is actually not much different than East European countries.

SPIEGEL: After all there is much more freedom of movement....

Djilas: Certainly, if one views Yugoslavia from without many things look much more liberal. There are many cars, foreigners come to the country without hindrance, Yugoslavs are permitted to go abroad without many formalities and Western papers are imported...

SPIEGEL: ...but unfortunately they are not for sale in many cases.

Djilas: That is it. If you view the political system, the one-party system from close up, with its strong secret policy controlling the whole life, with its claim to ideological exclusiveness, with its cults--not merely the personality cult, the cult of the revolution, the ideology--I believe that the difference with regard to East European countries actually lies only in the economic system and the fact that there is greater cultural tolerance in our country. But in the actual political sphere such countries as Poland or Hungary do not lag far behind us.

SPIEGEL: Measured by what criteria?

Djilas: By the opportunities for the opposition to express its opinion, by the opportunities to criticize the government.

SPIEGEL: Are there political prisoners in Yugoslavia?

Djilas: I do not have any accurate information. But judging by the political situation, I assume that some 500 to 600 people are being held in prisons because of their political acts, including terrorists and spies. But the majority are neither terrorists nor spies, but critics like myself.

SPIEGEL: So Yugoslavia is no longer a model for others?

Djilas: No, it is no longer the model that was productive for some time. In the economic field also we are on a dead end street. Viewed from without our economic system looks very Western. But upon closer examination you see that the economic leadership, the selection of responsible persons is guided ideologically. No competition exists in this selection system.

SPIEGEL: That pertains to the top echelon.

Djilas: Not only, unfortunately. I can show you an advertisement that was recently carried by the paper POLITIKA. A chairwoman was wanted with high "moral-political qualifications." Such things involve hundreds of thousands of people if not millions. It all looks so naive, but it drives many people into the party who otherwise would have never joined it.

SPIEGEL: Do you consider this model capable of being reformed? What would have to happen to reestablish its original principles and intentions?

Djilas: This model cannot emerge from crisis. One must either persistently press it into a strong bureaucratic dictatorship, or one must open it gradually to democratization, similar to the national problem. If it remains it is at present, it can rot away for a while and the West can help it to stay alive. Even then there will be people in the world who will admire this system, but there have always been fools around.

SPIEGEL: This means that you do not think the heritage of Tito has a chance?

Djilas: It is really very hard to save it with regard to this point. But I also see the positive sides of Tito's heritage: The revolution has made a beginning for solving the national problem; independence from the Soviet Union and the nonaligned state are not minor matters for me.

SPIEGEL: Are they not equally endangered?

Djilas: The West does not endanger Yugoslavia, nobody here believes that. You will find nobody in the street, maybe with the exception of a Cominformist, who hates capitalism or believes that the West is dangerous. Honestly speaking, the West seems much too weak for me to represent a danger for us.

SPIEGEL: But the nonaligned state is just a beautiful illusion from the times of An-Nasir and Nehru. There is no uniform and strong bloc of nonaligned states any more; there are several camps.

Djilas: This movement began very well and in a very sympathic way when colonialism still existed, when the young states b gan to form. Today the camp of the nonaligned is a mere battlefield on which primarily the big powers are fighting, the Americans and the Soviets.

SPIEGEL: Is the nonaligned state of any help at all to Yugoslavia, or does it just create additional problems?

Djilas: It is still a moral and a political support, and in addition it creates some economic advantages for Yugoslavia.

SPIEGEL: In this time of critical developments, of all times, the strong men who bridged or ignored many problems thanks to his personality, has ceased to exist in Yugoslavia. He will be replaced by a collective leadership of almost 50 persons, picked according to a proportional system and additionally handicapped by a rotation system with regard to the offices they hold--can this function at all?

Djilas: I do not think so. The collective leadership can maintain the regime for a while. It can supervise the police and the military, it can proceed against domestic enemies. But leading the state, improving the economy, mastering all these complicated problems--it cannot do that. Had you asked me 2 weeks ago, I would have answered: I do not know, I do not have enough information. But the last Central Committee session on economic problems was so unclear that I am pessimistic. Our top echelon has no clear ideas, no clear perspectives, not even concrete analyses.

SPIEGEL: What will be the result? Will this not lead inevitably to struggles over succession and in the end to a strong man again?

Djilas: It must come in the end to a crystallization of contradicting opinion. At any rate, it cannot go on like this. I do not believe, however, that a new strong man will emerge from the current leadership circle; he simply does not exist.

SPIEGEL: There is certainly nobody who could replace Tito. But in view of the complicated and unclear leadership, it should be possible for somebody to succeed in gaining the backing of the strongest forces in the country.

Djilas: I think so too. But I do not know who that would be. The only outstanding person in the leadership is Bakaric, but he is old and ill.

SPIEGEL: Aside from persons about whom we can only speculate anyway, will this new strong man come from the orthodox camp, the liberal camp of the party, or will a pragmatic person prevail in the end?

Djilas: That is not clear to me either. It is most likely that there will be some sort of combination between representatives of the official party structure and liberal trends, maybe within and maybe outside of the party. I am convinced of one thing: Yugoslavia cannot make a rapid and immediate transition to democracy....

SPIEGEL: So it will be done in phases?

Djilas: In the near term an authoritarian but not ideological government would be the best for Yugoslavia, a government that would be open with regard to reforms. I cannot think of any country with which Yugoslavia could be compared in this phase, maybe with France under De Gaulle or with the regime of As-Sadat.

SPIEGEL: You do not consider a development such as in Spain after the death of Franco to be possible?

Djilas: Hard to imagine; the Spaniards developed very quickly toward a democracy. There was an established middle class under Franco. We also have a middle class, but it is bureaucratic or depends on bureaucracy. It is not the same as the bourgeois middle class in Spain.

SPIEGEL: What steps toward democratization, do you think, are concretely possible and necessary?

Djilas: Everything ought to be reformed in due time. The decisive matter would be to begin with intellectual liberties, with the permission to ask questions, with the willingness to discuss questions.

SPIEGEL: But this is exactly what caused the invasion by the Warsaw Pact states of the CSSR in 1968.

Djilas: There was no democratization in Czechoslovakia at that time; it was anarchy. I do not imagine democracy to be a utopian-ideal society, but an organized society, open to new ideas and trends, with a firm government and functioning institutions.

SPIEGEL: Where is the gradual democratization of Yugoslavia supposed to lead to eventually?

Djilas: To democratic socialism, which is not the same as European social democracy. We are confronted with other problems. The property problem is different, relations with churches are different, so we must find other solutions. But wherever freedom is involved and what is generally called human rights, we ought not to be different from social democracy.

SPIEGEL: Yugoslavia is not located on a faraway continent where one could quietly test social models. There are, as everybody knows, numerous neighbors and their allies who are not indifferent to social changes in Yugoslavia. How great do you consider the danger that these forces could exploit for themselves an unstable situation in your country?

Djilas: Our situation will remain unstable anyway, with democratic reforms or without them. Certainly there are such dangers as you indicated. I believe, therefore, that we must have a strong army and a strong domestic order.

SPIEGEL: A more direct question: Will the Soviet Union look on inactively if Yugoslavia were to embark on a path toward democracy on your pattern?

Djilas: For the Soviet Union it would not be such a radical change at all. Moreover, you must not forget that the Soviet Union with its long-term attempt to separate the Europeans from their ally, the United States, to drive them into some sort of "Finlandization," must take into consideration the mood in Europe.

SPIEGEL: What does that mean for Yugoslavia?

Djilas: The strategic intention of the Soviet Union to "Finlandize" Europe is advantageous for us. I also believe that the Yugoslav situation, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, is better than it was before. We have been more strongly involved in the rival interests of world policy than before. It means additional protection for us.

SPIEGEL: Also with regard to a Soviet invasion?

Djilas: An invasion by the Soviets of Yugoslavia would be the end of all stability and detente in Europe, things the Soviets dream of.

SPIEGEL: As we know, Moscow has at its disposal more than just militarily means of intervention. Particularly with regard to Yugoslavia the Kremlin has tried to exert influence with the most varied methods. At present it is trying to achieve this through an offensive of friendship: praise for the Belgrade leadership, improved trade relations, but simultaneously the reminder by the party paper PRAVDA that Yugoslavia should not withdraw from "international solidarity."

Djilas: At present there is not much of a danger that the Soviets would find in our country a noteworthy number of followers. In a serious crisis and under certain conditions, however, pro-Soviet men and trends could appear. Just think of Husak who was imprisoned under the Stalinists and who was therefore actually considered as anti-Soviet.

SPIEGEL: The dogmatists?

Djilas: Actually they are not dogmatists; they are much rather people hiding behind dogmas in their search for power. You remember the eulogies given on the occasion of Tito's burial. The men of the new leadership expressed themselves in different ways -- some of them more dogmatically, others less dogmatically. Yet it would be wrong to conclude that a pro-Soviet trend existed in Belgrade's top echelon.

SPIEGEL: You mentioned a "serious" crisis?

Djilas: In such a case it would be at least likely that the advocates of a "strong arm" policy would seek the protection and support of the Soviet Union. That has basically little to do with ideology. Ideology does not produce much even for our dogmatists.

SPIEGEL: But what is the meaning of the fact that the Soviet Union is making more efforts than before to equip the Yugoslav Army with modern arms? Moscow has recently supplied a most modern type of destroyer, which in the meantime has become the pride of the Yugoslav Navy under the name "Split".

Djilas: I do not know any details. It is naturally clear that the Soviet Union is out to bring influence to bear wherever it expects to gain the greatest effect. The military and the party are undoubtedly of more interest to the Soviet Union than the economy. But although arms supplies are certainly not insignificant, one should not overrate them at present either.

SPIEGEL: You at any rate do not consider it an infiltration attempt?

Djilas: Personally I believe that the Soviet Union will continue treating Yugoslavia as it treated it when Tito was alive. It was characteristic in this respect what the Soviet press wrote on the occasion of Tito's death, namely: Tito always acted for friendship between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The Kremlin obviously wants to absorb Tito as a friend of the Soviet Union and as a great communist leader.

SPIEGEL: Whatever the Soviets may plan, in contrast to Afghanistan, Yugoslavia is not exposed unprotected to Moscow's intentions. U.S. President Carter declared several times during Tito's serious illness that the West would not look on idly if the Soviets should become active in Yugoslavia. Do you believe in effective help from the West?

Djilas: Carter's statements sound very friendly with regard to Yugoslavia, and they certainly are a support. But they do not contain concrete commitments.

SPIEGEL: Does this mean that you do not count on Western action in an emergency?

Djilas: The West would help with arms supplies, medical care, at least immediately. But I do not believe that the West would directly go to war.

SPIEGEL: So you do not believe in direct military help by the Americans?

Djilas: No, they do not have an army. The Americans have made numerous statements, but they have never said exactly that they would go to war for Yugoslavia. They said that they esteem Yugoslavia highly, that they welcome our nonaligned state. That is very nice, very friendly, very noble. But in an emergency the Americans would have to first convince their European allies, such as the French for example, the Italians or the Germans in order to win them over for actions.

SPIEGEL: Would China engage itself in a Soviet-Yugoslav conflict?

Djilas: I agree there with Zhou Enlai who once said: "Faraway waters do not put out a fire."

SPIEGEL: So no military help through the Chinese?

Djilas: No, they have no possibilities for doing so.

SPIEGEL: Do you see in Carter's visit to Yugoslavia a starting point whereby Belgrade's foreign policy could be adapted more in the direction of Washington?

Djilas: No. No such indications exist on the Yugoslav side at any rate. Nothing is clear here at all. The Yugoslav leadership insists on being nonaligned, although this does not exist, neither as a factor of power, nor as a moral claim. Or take Yugoslav foreign policy toward Europe. We have concluded a good treaty with the European Community. But with regard to politics, relations are the same as before. We do not seek the natural place of Yugoslavia, which would be in Europe.

SPIEGEL: Shortly after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan you criticized the reaction of the Europeans as being rather weak. You wrote: "As regards fear of war, particularly nuclear war, only those will survive and win who are prepared to overstep the limits of death." Isn't that an invitation to run a total risk along the lines of: "Better dead than Red?"

Djilas: I believe that if one is not prepared to fight, if one is not determined to die if need be, one cannot stand one's ground in present times. One cannot survive, at least with regard to Europe.

SPIEGEL: But particularly in order to avoid this final alternative, the West Europeans for partly different motives arrived at the conviction that it is necessary following Afghanistan not to completely give up detente policy.

Djilas: I do not say that one should not work for peace, but not unconditionally. I also believe that one has more or less confused detente with peace in Europe.

SPIEGEL: So you call for a policy of strength even if the risk of war is increased?

Djilas: I believe that it is impossible to preserve peace if the West is not stronger than the East with regard to armament. From a philosophical point of view the West today is neither willing to wage war nor is it imperialist; consequently a Western superiority in arms cannot conjure up a danger of war.

I fear that yielding to the Soviet Union would just aggravate the crisis. It must be made clear to the Soviet Union that there will be no yielding and that the West will continue to rearm if it does not withdraw from Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: Do you consider the Moscow visit of Federal Chancellor Schmidt as little useful on this background?

Djilas: On the contrary, I think that Schmidt's stance in Moscow was clear and unambiguous. He has always said that he does not accept the occupation of Afghanistan. I believe that Germany is anyway in the most difficult situation. The world is moving toward crises, maybe even toward war. A catastrophe would first of all break out over Germany.

It is not even sufficiently protected by America. I personally think--I am speaking now of a utopia--that only a united Europe would be strong enough to withstand the Soviets. Relations with America would then be better also, involving allies cooperating as independent partners, but not under an umbrella, because whenever two stand under one umbrella, one of the two will inevitably get wet.

SPIEGEL: Finally a very personal question: You spent 11 years in the penitentiary during the Tito era. You were isolated socially and campaigns started against you. [paragraph continues]

Behind all that was obviously the will of Marshal Tito. Will your situation improve now--or deteriorate?

Djilas: It may first deteriorate, but later on it will probably improve under the prerequisite that Yugoslavia as a whole develops in the direction of democracy. So far I see no signs indicating a change in my situation. I am continuously attacked in connection with matters with which I really have nothing to do. Croatian Central Committee Secretary Baltic, for example, mentioned me and my "ideological comrades," in Zagreb, speaking of the "enemies of Yugoslavia." I do not have any "ideological comrades" in Zagreb.

Spiegel: Assuming you could turn your personal history back to the year 1954, would you then--with all your experience of the past 26 years--repeat the decision you made then? Would you choose another method?

Djilas: I could not do anything basically different. Certainly, I could act tactically wiser with regard to this or that point. But would that change anything? Sooner or later a breach would take place anyway. You see what has happened to the people in the Central Committee who shared my opinions. They have disappeared politically. They have either fully joined Tito's line again, or they have been ousted by the system. It is a closed system involving an easily controllable circle of persons where nobody can disguise himself for years without being seen through. I lived two lives: one as a communist and one as a critic of communism. I confess to both lives.

Spiegel: Are you still a communist today, or a Marxist?

Djilas: I am neither a communist nor an anticommunist. I am a free personality, criticizing what I consider worth criticizing. I even believe that I have remained a revolutionary, although I am today against revolutionary methods in Yugoslavia. In an undemocratic system it is most revolutionary to be for freedom.

Spiegel: Mr Djilas, we thank you for this talk.

BRIEFS

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLA--The Angolan Council of Ministers has ratified a cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia in the sphere of health. The agreement provides for a group of Yugoslav doctors to organize specialist studies at the medical faculty in Luanda and help in the professional management of specialist health institutions. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 80 p 7 AU]

JAKOVLEVSKI MEETS MSZMP SECRETARY--Trpe Jakovlevski, president of the Yugoslav Sports and Physical Culture Federation and executive secretary of the LCY Presidium had talks with Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretary of the MSZMP. They met in Szeged on 20 June and in Subotica on 21 June. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

LEAGUE SECRETARIES IN MARIBOR--Franc Popit, president of the Central Committe of the League of Communists of Slovenia, received in Maribor on 20 June the executive secretaries of the Presidium of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists in charge of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Franc Popit had a brief conversation with them. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 80 p 7 AU]